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WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

The "French Arms" Debate Resumed in the Senate.

Singular and Sudden Collapse of Mr. Sumner's Preamble.

He Asks to be Permitted to Withdraw It.

Another Day's Debate Probable, but the Struggle Virtually Over.

The New Tariff Bill Reported in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The French arms debate is substantially ended, though another field day of talk is probable on Friday, to which day the Senate adjourned over WASHINGTON'S birthday, to-morrow. The galleries to-day were again filled by an overflowing audience, and the multitude who sought admission and were turned away, was scarcely less than that of yesterday. The debate proceeded to the extent of two votes on the proposition before the Senate, and the result is that the little ground on which SCHURZ and his followers stood yesterday is completely swept away. It must be said, however, that the case against the conspirators has been weakened by Mr. MORTON'S inveterate political stump speeches, which, save as sharp diversions to show the animus of the proposers of the resolution, have had no bearing upon the case, the weak points of which were sufficiently suggestive of all that was necessary to say. Mr. MORTON resumed his speech, which was unfinished at the time of adjournment yesterday, and continued his discussion of the political bearing and meaning. He thought a man who had used the party ladder to climb to the summit of his ambition, would hardly establish a claim to be a great reformer by kicking that ladder down. After reviewing slightly the points that had been charged and withdrawn, he spoke of the new evidence which was introduced, with great display, yesterday, as the sworn testimony of LE CESNE on the Place trial, and it was shown in a little debate that sprung up between EDMUNDS and SCHURZ that what was read as the sworn evidence was only an extract from the letter of a gossipy correspondent writing about the trial to the *Indépendance Belge*. That was what SCHURZ had tried to impose upon the country as documentary evidence. The demagogue was thus exposed as a falsifier.

Mr. SCHURZ was then goaded into a reiteration of the charge which has been the foundation of all his malignant attacks, and which furnishes the sole ground of any charge against the action of the Government, to wit, REMINGTON'S assertion that he had great influence at Washington. If REMINGTON is a good witness for SCHURZ, he must be an equally good witness for the Department, and Mr. CONKLING let fly a javelin at him, which pinned him so tightly, that, agile and slippery as he is, he couldn't even squirm, but dropped down in silent and sullen rage; for behold! another letter of REMINGTON, written to the War Department after it had refused to deal with him, complaining of the injustice of its action which compelled him to buy arms of third parties and pay two prices. Thus, by a simple piece of documentary evidence, somewhat better than SCHURZ'S newspaper extracts, to say the least, was the whole fabric of this proceeding, and the groundwork of Mr. SCHURZ'S passionate and malignant speech of yesterday demolished. During Mr. MORTON'S speech, Mr. SCHURZ found it necessary to try to break its effect by rising at every frivolous pretext to interrupt with questions and explanations. But it was of no avail. In the display of vocal pyrotechnics, he gained some laurels, but the facts were too strong for his arguments, which were completely overthrown. Mr. SCHURZ replied briefly to the charge of inciting a German Know-Nothing Party, by reading the close of his Chicago speech. Mr. CONKLING moved to modify his amendment so as to make it conform to the language of the statute against dealing with agents or officers of foreign Powers, which was adopted. And then his amendment was adopted by a yea and nay vote, with only the voice of Mr. SPRAGUE in the negative. Mr. EDMUNDS got the floor immediately, and demanded the yeas and nays upon the resolution as amended, and they were ordered. Then occurred the most remarkable and shameless proceeding of this whole debate. Foreseeing the certain and indignant stamping out of his malignant preamble, Mr. SUMNER coolly proposed to withdraw it. Mr. SHERMAN, who has not participated in this debate except to denounce it as a culpable waste of time, rose quickly and rebuked Mr. SUMNER, with great severity of manner, and indignantly objected to the withdrawal of this fire-brand, after it had been beaten back and forth for two weeks. Mr. SUMNER asked for a decision, and Vice-President COLFAX quickly ruled that a withdrawal could only be had by leave, and as Mr. SUMNER knew the Senate would not consent, he did not insist. This was a most unfortunate feature of the affair for its promoters. The newspaper clackers of SCHURZ and company became exceedingly uncomfortable at this revelation, and they mentally cursed the blundering management of their red-flag chieftains on the floor; for here was a blank, utter, open confession that, after all, this wordy preamble was no part of the legitimate inquiry; that its grand array of pretended facts had been shown to be totally false, or based upon newspaper statement utterly undeserving of official cognizance, and that the introduction of the preamble was for base political purposes solely. After Mr. SUMNER had been compelled to leave his preamble to be defeated by a vote, he suffered another defeat in an amendment offered to the resolution by Mr. HARLAN, which stops the investigation just at the point where SCHURZ, CHAMBRUN & CO. wanted it to begin. The Senate held that to investigate the action of officials of our Government, and not the dealings of private citizens with France, was the rightful and necessary limit of its inquiry. Mr. SUMNER at first objected, but seeing that he could not defend his objection to this amendment, he allowed it to be made without serious opposition. Mr. TRUMBULL then discovered that as SCHURZ and SUMNER were those who, if anybody, were likely to be convicted of dealing with French agents, it would be manifestly improper that either of them should have a place on the Investigating Committee, he therefore moved to reconsider, with a view to refer this part of the investigation to another Committee. He thinks it proper that they should have a place on the Investigating Committee, as would be customary with those bringing forward a proposition. Pending this motion, the Senate went into Executive Session. Since they voted for the amendment without complaint, a reconsideration is very doubtful, though it may serve as a basis for a reply to some political hits made by Mr. MORTON.

THE HOUSE.

The House passed half a dozen bills of minor importance, today, after finally consenting that Mr. WILLARD'S Civil Service bill be made a special order for two days, Wednesday and Thursday, four weeks hence, the previous question to be ordered on the latter day. The next morning hour is on Tuesday, which will be occupied with the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to replace worn and mutilated currency, reported today by Mr. MONROE.

The motion to adjourn over WASHINGTON'S birthday was combatted by Mr. GARFIELD and others, who urged that the importance of immediately passing the Deficiency Appropriation bill did not justify the House in losing a day. After two roll-calls the House decided, by a large majority, to sacrifice business to patriotism. It then went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic bill. The most important amendment adopted was that raising Russia to a first-class Mission. The Committee got through with the bill, and it was reported to the House with amendments, the pending motion being that of Mr. HOLMAN to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. VOORHEES has the floor for an hour on Friday. He will devote the time to an elaborately-prepared speech urging intervention in behalf of Cuba.

MUTILATED NATIONAL BANK-NOTES.

The bill reported by Mr. MONROE, of Ohio, from the Banking and Currency Committee, today, providing for the redeeming of the mutilated notes of national banks, will excite a very animated debate in the House next Tuesday. The bill proposes that the expense of the renewal of the notes shall be paid out of the one per cent. tax on bank circulation, which, by the Banking law, is specifically devoted to the preparation and printing of the notes. This tax, of course, has amounted to many millions more than the expenditure, and has gone into the Treasury. Democrats will oppose this, and, with some others, will insist that the new expense shall be borne entirely by banks themselves. Mr. MONROE took occasion, today, to defend the banks quite vigorously, which, in the present temper of the House, is rather a bold thing to do.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN MARYLAND.

There is a law of Congress under which the impaneling of Juries for Federal Courts in the State of Maryland is done in accordance with the provisions of State laws for State Courts, and of course the negroes are excluded under this practice. Today a delegation of colored men from that State, consisting of George and Isaac Myers, William J. Gray, J. D. Oliver, William F. Taylor, Joseph Warren, George A. Cornish and Joseph Ridgway, waited upon the Attorney-General and presented a memorial from a large number of colored men, asking an opinion from him as to whether the amendments to the Constitution and recent laws do not supersede the law under which the juries are impaneled. The Attorney-General expressed surprise that the practice referred to prevailed, but of course reserved his opinion on the legality of what was alleged in the memorial.

PERSONAL.

Mr. CHARLES HALE will probably receive his commission as Assistant Secretary of State tomorrow or the next day, and will enter upon the discharge of his duty at once, without returning to Boston. The President is going to Philadelphia to-morrow, and will dine with Mr. FORNEY, and several prominent Philadelphians are expected to be in the company.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The following cases were heard by the Southern Claims Commission today: RICHARD FLETCHER, Pulaski County, Arkansas, for $18,515; EZRA KIPPO, administrator, Alexandria County, Virginia, for $13,842, and WM. JONES, Washington, D. C., for $1,886. JOHN NORMAN, of Buntingdon, Tenn., was appointed Special Commissioner to take testimony.

A TARIFF BILL.

Substitute for the House Bill Repealing the Duty on Coal and Salt Reported in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The substitute for the House bill repealing the duties on coal and salt, which was reported from the Senate Finance Committee Jan. 16, and recommitted, was again reported today, with the following amendments, making additional changes in the tariff:

Slack or culm coal, or such as will pass through five-eighths of an inch screen, 25 cents per ton; mineral or bituminous substances in a crude state, 10 per cent. ad valorem; cleaned rice, 1½ cents per pound; uncleaned rice, 1 cent per pound; paddy rice, ¾ of a cent; potatoes, 10 cents per bushel; hides and skins, not otherwise provided for, 5 per cent. ad valorem; laths, 15 cents, and shingles, 35 cents, per thousand; empty casks and barrels, sugar-box shooks and wooden packing boxes, 30 per cent. ad valorem; fruit and ornamental trees, plants, shrubs and flower and garden seeds, 20 per cent.; pig and bar lead, 1½ cents per pound; lead gross and ore, 1 cent; lead sheets, pipes or shot, 2¼ cents; molten lead, 1¼ cents; old lead, fit only for manufacture, 1 cent; ginger, 3 cents per pound; preserved or pickled ginger, and essence of ginger, 35 per cent.; hemp, flax or jute twine, 25 per cent.; hemp-yarn, 4 cents per pound; cotton or flax nets, fishing dip or scoop, 30 per cent.; seines of any kind, 4½ cents per pound; iron wire cloth and netting, duty equal to the duty on gauge wire, with 15 per cent. in addition, and if painted, japanned or otherwise coated, 25 per cent.

In the second section, making a reduction of ten per cent. from the present rates of certain articles after the 1st of next July, the following articles, and no others, are enumerated: Manufactures of cotton or of anything of which cotton is the component or chief value; all wools, hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals, and manufactures, wholly or in part, of the same; all manufactures of silk which are now subject to sixty per cent. duty; all iron and steel and manufactures thereof, of which either is the component part or chief value, except pig-iron and steel rails; all metals not otherwise provided for, and all manufactures of metals; earthen-ware, glass and glass-ware; unwrought fire-clay, kaolin and fullers' earth; all leathers; all manufactures of skins, bone, ivory, horn and leather, and of which either is the component or chief value; all manufactures of India-rubber, gutta-percha or straw, and oil-cloths of all descriptions.

Section 3 is entirely new, providing that the sixth section of the Tariff act of March 3, 1865, shall not apply to the articles mentioned in the Wool Tariff bill of March 2, 1867.

ADDITION TO THE FREE LIST.

The fourth section places the following articles on the free list, in addition to those specified in the bill prior to its recommitment and heretofore published:

Adicatum, alabaster and spar aluminum, or aluminum gum, or grains ammoniac. American manufactures, the following, to wit: Casks, barrels or carboys, and other vessels, and grain bags manufactured in the United States, if exported containing American produce, and declaration be made of intention to return the same empty; aniline-oil; animals brought into the United States temporarily, and for a period not exceeding six months, for exhibition or competition, and animals specially imported for breeding purposes; annatto and all extracts thereof; annatto-seed, antimony ore and crude sulphuret, arsenic in all forms, assafœtida, balm of Gilead all crude, medicinal balms, bamboo reed if no further manufactured than cut into lengths for canes and umbrellas, bamboos unmanufactured, barley, pearl or hulled, bed feathers and downs, bees in swarms or plain hives, black tares, bones not manufactured, bones burnt, calcined, ground or steamed, books which shall have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years at date of importation, Brazil paste, cameos not set, crude camphor, castor or castorean, catgut strings for musical instruments, china, root chrysolite, cinnabar, native or artificial; clippings and waste of brass, bronze or Dutch metal fit only for remanufacture, ore of cobalt, medicinal cocoa, wine, old copper taken from the bottom of American vessels compelled to repair in foreign ports; cowhage, down crocus colcathor; curling-stones or quoits; dyeing, all barks, berries, flowers, nuts, plants, woods, and substances of all kinds used exclusively for dyeing; emory, ore or rock, feldspar, felting, stones fibrine in all forms, living fish, flints and ground flint stones, fossils, living fowls; unmanufactured furs of all kinds; fur waste, garancine; gelatine, prepared exclusively for culinary purposes; grease, not otherwise provided for; gunny-bags and gunny-cloth, old or refuse, fit only for manufacture; gut and worm-gut, for whip and other cords; salted gut; hair of horse, cattle, or hogs, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured; hide-cuttings, raw, for glue; stock-hide, rope, hones and whetstones, Indian hemp, India or malacca joints, jutes, jute butts, jalap and crude jalap, resin, unmanufactured; jutes, all leaves otherwise unprovided for, loadstones, logwood and crude decoctions, lunar caustic, molds, madder and manifest magneta, crude marrow, all medicinal barks, flowers, &c., not otherwise named, muriate of tin and tin crystals, mustard-seed, nux vomica, crude resin, cocoa and Brazil nuts, green or preserved olives, ointment, paints, Berlin blue, Chinese blue, Dutch pink, ivory, black woodlake. All the other articles specified in the bill as last reported are retained on the free list, except mineral kermes, paper stock of every description, persis, potter's composition, (unmanufactured,) rattans and reeds, resinous substances for like use with gum copal, not otherwise provided for, root flour, saffron and safflower and other extracts, crude sage, salep, shaler, shark skins, snails, St. John's beans, crude tamarinds, Barbados tar, tar and pitch from the pine, pig, bar, block and grain tin, tin liquor, and all salts of tin not otherwise provided for, umbrella-sticks in the rough, Vanilla beans, or plants, game and game meats of all kinds, raw or salted, wafers, shoemakers', Brazilian, bay or myrtle, and Chinese wax, willows prepared for basket-makers' use, yarns, zaffer zinc, old and fit only to be remanufactured.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES.

The following articles which were on the free list of the bill as previously reported are left out of this: All forms of potash, rochelle salts, snake root, sulphate of magnesia and tin crystals.

It will be noticed from the foregoing summary that the Senate Finance Committee adheres to its former action in retaining part of the duties on tea and coffee, coal and salt, and all the present duties on pig-iron and steel rails.

AMUSEMENTS.

Gossip Concerning Music and the Drama.

The season of German opera at the Grand Opera-house is progressing brilliantly. "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "Ivanhoe," and "L'Africaine" have been sung until now; and, this evening, a performance of "Der Freyschutz" will occur, a matinée-rehearsal of "The Merry Wives" prefacing it, on the occasion of WASHINGTON'S birthday. The singers appearing in these representations are well known to the public. Mme. FABBRI is still a consummate artist, Herr MULLER is gifted with a magnificent baritone voice and a superb physique, and Herr FORMES is to this day a skilled and sympathetic actor, whose efforts in the lightest as in the heaviest operas are equally effective. A painstaking company surrounds these performers, whose talent and industry will, we hope, be rewarded as substantially as they have been since Monday, for many nights....Mr. LOUIS ENGEL showed, yesterday, at Steinway Hall, the "piano-harmonium," an invention in which the effects of both the instruments mentioned in its name are combined. We are not aware that the piano-forte and the harmonium have until now been united after the fashion of the Siamese twins, but the results of the union do not make the lateness of the exposition of the idea a cause for much regret. We should prefer a performance on the harmonium solo, or a piano recital, to the interpretation of a piece of music by means of the new contrivance. The only notable feature of Mr. ENGEL'S exhibition was his reproduction of an orchestral pizzicato, illustrated with especial success in the serenade from "Don Giovanni."....A concert will be given, this evening, at the Church of the Strangers, in aid of the Society of the Fraternals. Mr. J. R. THOMAS and Miss DEMOREST are to be among the performers....The promised performance of French plays takes place at Robinson Hall, in Sixteenth-street, near Union-square, this night. Three pieces will be acted....Mr. HILL'S concert at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday was largely attended. A very lengthy programme was interpreted by the *bénéficiare* and other artists of note. The magnificent violin performance of Señor SARASATE was the artistic incident of the entertainment....The two weeks' season of Italian opera at the Boston Theatre was commenced Monday evening. The Boston *Advertiser*, of Tuesday, says in its reference to the representation: "Mlle. NILSSON was welcomed back last evening to the scene of her first operatic triumphs in America, by a very great, very brilliant and very attentive audience. The 'Mignon' of AMBROISE THOMAS, which was presented on the occasion, is, as a whole, new to Boston, though most of our music-lovers have had a foretaste of its quality in the concert-room. * * * The opera pleased greatly, and the performance was of extraordinary and almost unprecedented interest and beauty. The audience, as is often the case in the first nights of new operas, was somewhat cold at first; but before the conclusion of the opera, it became thoroughly warmed up, and Mlle. NILSSON and the other principal artists were frequently encored and were twice called before the curtain, the theatre resounding with *bravas* during the final call at the end of the piece." Mlle. NILSSON, during the approaching brief series of opera nights at the Academy, will be heard in "Roberto il Diavolo," a work in which she has not until now sung in this country. ....The first rehearsal for the third concert of the season of the Church Music Association will take place this evening at Trinity Chapel schoolrooms, West Twenty-fifth-street. BEETHOVEN'S Grand Mass in D, and portions of MENDELSSOHN'S unfinished opera of "Lorelei" will be rehearsed.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Railroad Matters—The State's Contribution to the National Hall of Statuary—The General Local Option Law—The Pilotage System.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1872.

The supplement to the West Line Railroad, authorizing its extension from Newark to Jersey City, and the construction of branches in certain counties bordering on the Delaware, was today ordered to a third reading in the House, after being loaded with damaging amendments.

The Boundbrook and Easton Railroad bill, the tram scheme, was also ordered to a third reading. The Governor sent to the Legislature a communication inclosing letters from Senators FRELINGHUYSEN and MORRILL, relative to placing bronze statues of RICHARD STOCKTON and Gen. PHIL. KEARNEY in the Hall of Statuary at Washington, and asking that a further appropriation be made for this object, the sum (ten thousand dollars) already appropriated not being sufficient for the purpose. The suggestion of the Governor will be adopted. The General Local Option law was introduced in the Senate today. Other bills of importance were introduced. The Senate, today, passed the bill requiring incorporated companies to file a list of their officers and directors with the Secretary of State; also, bills for the relief of ENOCH IRELAND and DAVID SHERRY, soldiers of 1812. The supplement to the Pilotage law, allowing each captain to act as pilot of his own vessel in waters over which New-Jersey has concurrent jurisdiction was lost, as was also the bill to establish a uniform system of weights and measures. In the House, the bill to give Prosecutors of the Pleas $10 for each coroner's inquest was indefinitely postponed. In the House, this afternoon, the Joint Committee on Treasurer's Accounts, charged under special resolution with the investigation of "rumored irregularities" in the offices of the Treasurer and Controller, presented a voluminous report, vindicating completely the officials in question, and showing that every transaction referred to in the resolutions of inquiry was in pursuance of law and precedent. The investigation has done the officials in question a service rather than a detriment as was designed by the originators.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—1 A. M.—The area of lowest barometer continues in New-England. The pressure has risen from New-York westward, and cloudy and clearing weather has been reported from Virginia to Lake Erie. The low barometer which was in Louisiana has apparently moved eastward to the South Atlantic coast, where clear and light rain prevail. Rising barometer and clearing weather have extended eastward to Alabama. An area of high barometer, with low temperature, has slowly advanced south-eastward to New-York and the Ohio valley.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer and clearing weather, with north-west winds, will probably extend during Thursday eastward and south-eastward over the Middle and South-eastern States, followed by clear weather from the Mississippi River to the Middle Atlantic coast; cloud and rain in the South Atlantic States very generally clear away, moving to the north-east on Thursday. Clear and pleasant weather prevail very generally from the Apalachian range to the Rocky Mountains; falling barometer and cloudy weather with rising temperature extend eastward from the Pacific coast. A severe storm is apparently threatening Northern California. Brisk westerly winds are probable for the Eastern Gulf and the New-England coast. Otherwise dangerous winds are not anticipated for Thursday morning.

IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Yesterday was thoroughly Spring-like. The mercury in the thermometer registered at 6 A. M., 35°; 11 A. M., 48°; 2 P. M., 53°; 9 P. M., 39°. Barometer, 29.90, 29.92, 29.88, 29.84. Corresponding date last year: Thermometer, 32°, 33°, 36°, 28°.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Preparations for the Thanksgiving Celebration in England.

Appointment of a New Spanish Ministry by the King.

An Ecumenical Council to be Held in Austria or England—Excitement in Berlin Over a Plot to Assassinate Bismarck—The Alabama Claims.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Remains of Lord Mayo to be Brought to England—Preparations for the Thanksgiving Celebration.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The coroner's jury in the case of MINOR, the American who killed a working man on Saturday night, returned a verdict that deceased came to his death by the hands of the prisoner. MINOR is held for trial. The marriage of the Marquis of BUTE to the daughter of Lord EDWARD GEORGE HOWARD is announced to take place soon. The English *Press Directory*, which has just appeared in print, gives the number of journals in Great Britain at 1,456. Five hundred weight of gunpowder were seized in Cork yesterday by the authorities. The yacht *Enchantress* will be sent by the Admiralty to Suez to receive the remains of the Earl of MAYO, late Viceroy of India, and convey them to England. A rumor prevails throughout London that Baron HATHERLY will soon retire from the Lord Chancellorship of Great Britain, and that he will be succeeded by the Right Hon. Lord ROMILLY. The decoration of the streets through which the royal procession will pass to and from St. Paul's, on the 27th, has already commenced and will be carried out on a grand scale. Arches are building at various points along the route, and in the squares and at all available places terraces of seats for spectators are erecting. Huge crowds of people collect daily to watch these preparations.

The *Daily Telegraph* of this morning pronounces the report of Lord NORTHBROOK'S appointment to the Governor-Generalship of India premature.

Testimony of the Defense in the Tichborne Case.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—In the Tichborne case the Attorney-General, Sir JOHN DUKE COLERIDGE, has brought his address to a close, and the examination of the witnesses for the defense has commenced. Lord BELLEW was on the stand today, and his testimony was very damaging to the claimant.

SPAIN.

Appointment of a New Ministry by the King of Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—Señor SAGASTA, who was requested by His Majesty King AMADEUS to form a new Ministry, has completed his task. The following are the members of the Cabinet: Señor SAGASTA, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Admiral MALCAMPO, Minister of the Marine; Señor DE BLAS, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Señor GAMACHO, Minister of Finance; Gen. DEL REY, Minister of War; Señor ROBLEDO, Minister of Public Works; Señor HERRERA, Minister of the Colonies; Señor COLMENARES, Minister of Justice. The last five mentioned members of the Ministry belong to the Unionist party. Admiral TOPETE, who, it was expected, would be one of the members of the new Government, declined to accept a position owing to the illness of his daughter.

The new Ministry has the undivided support of the Progressist Party.

FRANCE.

Budget Committee on Taxation—Manifesto to the Count Chambord from the Monarchists.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The Budget Committee of the National Assembly have agreed to report a bill providing for the taxation of all raw materials except those used in the manufacture of textile fabrics. M. POUYER-QUERTIER, Minister of Finance, has signified his acceptance of this modification of President THIERS' favorite plan for the taxation of raw materials. Two hundred members of the Right and fifty-six members of the Right Centre in the National Assembly signed the manifesto of the Monarchists in that body, which was carried to Antwerp by Count MONTE, and presented to the Count DE CHAMBORD.

Execution of Communists—Further Restriction on the Liberty of the Press.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Three assassins of Gens. LECOMPTE and THOMAS will be executed at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning at Satory. A bill has been introduced in the Assembly increasing the powers of the Government over the Press. President THIERS has summoned the principal Generals to give an account of the present state of feeling in the army.

ITALY.

Wish of the Pope to Hold an Æcumenical Council in England or Austria.

ROME, Feb. 21.—The Pope has asked the permission of England and Austria for the meeting of the Æcumenical Council in their dominions.

GERMANY.

Plot to Assassinate Bismarck.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The Police authorities have information that a man is concealed in this city who has sworn to take the life of BISMARCK, and an active search is going on for the would-be assassin.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Excitement on the Controversy Subsiding.

LONDON, Feb. 22—6 A. M.—The excitement over the *Alabama* claims is rapidly subsiding. The *Times* alone of this morning's papers discusses the subject, and urges a diplomatic solution of the question. It is understood that JOHN BRIGHT approves the conduct of the Government in the controversy.

Criticism on the Washington Treaty in the House of Commons—Remarks of Mr. Gladstone.

In the House of Commons, on Feb. 7, Mr. B. OSBORNE, after some preliminary remarks on the omission of all mention of Irish education in the royal speech, and a regret that England had not intervened to obtain a reduction in the French subsidy, reverted to the Washington Treaty. He condemned it as loose and bungling, going so far even as to characterize it as an infamous document, and in a tone of bitter sarcasm contrasted the representatives of the two countries on the Commission. The astute lawyers whom the United States had named walked round the "amateur diplomatists" with the greatest ease, and the result was a treaty which left England at the mercy of foreign jurists, some of whom could speak neither English nor French, and which the Government would be very glad to get rid of. He inveighed vigorously against the incapacity of the Commissioners, the short-sightedness of the Government, and the heavy cost (nearly £30,000 being spent in telegrams alone) of this abortive operation. He was informed that the American Commissioners would have taken a lump some of £6,000,000 in satisfaction of all demands. If England had sent over a shrewd practicing solicitor, such as Mr. GREGORY, he would have drawn up a treaty for £10 which would have had no ambiguity in it. The moral he drew was an alteration in the mode of making treaties—Parliament ought to have a power of ratification—and he predicted confidently that whatever Government might be in office the House of Commons would not vote sixpence for the payment of enormous unjust claims which could only have been brought upon us by the greatest conceivable bungling.

Mr. BENTINCK asked for some explanation as to the payment of interest on the British claims, and, agreeing with Mr. OSBORNE that Parliament ought to have a share in the ratification of treaties, pointed out that where the payment of money was involved—in the treaty for the payment of the Russian-Dutch loan, for instance—the assent of Parliament was specially reserved. He complained of the admission of the expense of the American cruisers sent in pursuit of the *Alabama* and her sister ships as a direct claim, and contrasted the full and complete information laid before the American Legislature with the secrecy observed toward the British Parliament.

Mr. HORSMAN was of opinion that the explanation of the Government, as to their position, was satisfactory.

Mr. O. MORGAN strongly censured the *crassa negligentia* of the working of the treaty. The last words the Commissioners should have sanctioned were "growing out of." Perhaps the readiest mode of escaping the difficulty in which England had been landed by "amateur diplomatists" and "ornamental jurists" would be to send over a couple of shrewd attorneys and a conveyancer from Lincoln's-inn.

Mr. LIDDELL asked for some explanation as to the termination of the French treaty.

Mr. OTWAY regretted the declaration of the Premier that only one meaning could logically be placed on the treaty, because its ambiguity was the strongest part of England's case. It was the natural retort, "If your case is so unequivocal, why not go before the arbitrators?" That, indeed, was the course taken by the American Government which permitted the "Confederate bond claims" to go before the Commissioners though protesting that they were *ultra vires*, and, indeed, that they were precluded by the amended Constitution from paying any such claims. But though the language of the treaty might be ambiguous, there could have been no mistake as to the meaning of the British negotiators. If Lord GRANVILLE'S speech of last June was reported to the American Government why had not they protested against it? He pointed out that if the American case were not withdrawn the treaty would probably fall to the ground, and not only the *Alabama* claims but the San Juan difficulty, and the Fishery question would remain unsettled. He asked whether the American Government had made any communication on the subject, and agreeing that the policy of silence in diplomatic matters had not been successful, he hoped that we should not by reason of it drift into differences with the United States as we had drifted into war with Russia.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Mr. GLADSTONE said: "I am under the impression that those honorable gentlemen who wished to address the House on the subject of the American claims have stated their views, and as a number of points of importance and interest were raised in the course of the various speeches, I think, considering the overwhelming magnitude of the subject, it would be well to follow them as soon as possible. Before referring, however, to the subject of the Treaty of Washington, it will be necessary to deal with a question of the honorable member for Waterford, as to whether Irish national education is a subject of national interest. It is so unquestionably, in our views; but we have not engaged in the speech to produce to Parliament measures on all subjects of national interest. All that we have engaged to do is, that the measures which we do produce shall be subjects of national interest. I was a little surprised to hear the honorable gentleman complain of us for not having produced a measure of Irish education, when he complained last session of our having produced a greater number of measures than it was possible to carry. [Mr. OSBORNE—It was promised last session.] No; pardon me—but I make this promise to my honorable friend, which, no doubt, he will think liberal, and even handsome, that if we should be so happy with the measures which we have promised to introduce by the speech as to pass them through the House with much greater rapidity than we anticipate, and there should be a fair portion of available time remaining after those subjects have been disposed of, we shall be most happy, should the question not have been settled through the efforts of private members, to consider whether it will not be our duty under those circumstances to introduce a measure. The honorable gentleman complains of our having failed to make endeavors to lighten the burdens that were imposed upon France by Prussia. The reception given to my honorable friend's remarks shows that the House is not disposed to go along with him on that point. I think the recollection of my honorable friend is not quite accurate. The limits of possible intervention, consistent with friendship, on the subject are but narrow; but he has forgotten that on a particular day, when the whole matter was stated to the House, we received from the French Government an application for our good offices—not intervention—to obtain some reduction of the payment demanded. On that afternoon the Cabinet met on the subject, and forwarded by telegraph a friendly communication to the Government of Germany which did aim at the reduction of the burden. The honorable gentleman who has just sat down seems to have been surprised that there was no notice in the Queen's Speech of the measures to be adopted as the consequence of the Purchase Abolition act of last session; but it is not in our power, consistently with the rules of convenience, to advise the Crown to introduce into the royal speech all subjects, even of great public interest. It is not customary in the speech from the throne to refer to subsidiary matters, however important, that may become necessary under particular acts of Parliament. The honorable member for Northumberland has put a question touching the Commercial Treaty which it is my duty to answer. He thinks there is some ambiguity in the paragraph which refers to that treaty, but if the paragraph is ambiguous, it is only ambiguous in the sense of not conveying to the honorable member the information he requires. The information he wishes for is, whether the treaty has been renounced or not. Now, up to the last moment when the speech was prepared, we were in a state of uncertainty as to the course that France might take with reference to the treaty. There was a prevalent opinion in France that the treaty should be renounced on the 4th of February; but we conveyed to France an opinion that any period of the year would do, and the French Government have accordingly obtained power from the National Assembly to renounce the treaty at any period of the year. We cannot say when the power will be exercised, but the details on the whole subject will be laid on the table as soon as possible. The right honorable member for Liskeard has adverted to a subject of great importance, which has been taken up by the honorable member for Waterford and other honorable members, and this is that it may be desirable to limit the powers of the Crown to conclude and ratify treaties without the prior consideration and assent of Parliament. I think that these are questions of great national importance, well deserving of our careful consideration; but I own I am unable to see how the difficulties of establishing such a system could be overcome. They speak with justice of the great inconvenience attending the present system while a Government, necessarily liable to be overwhelmed by pressure of other business, is likewise charged with the responsibility of conducting delicate and difficult negotiations, and who feel that the liability of Parliament is committed by anticipation. I wish it was in my power to obviate that risk. I feel acutely on the point; but let not my honorable friends believe that they will be able to solve the problem by simply suggesting that in every step of our intercourse with foreign countries communication shall be at once made to the two Houses with reference to critical matters. The honorable member for Chatham thinks we drifted into the Russian war in consequence of the want of information on the part of this House.

Mr. OTWAY—In consequence of the Emperor of Russia not knowing what was the opinion of this House.

Mr. GLADSTONE—It would not be convenient to argue the point now, but it would be precipitate to leap to the conclusion of my honorable friend. There is a convenience in a secret system and a convenience in an open system. The open system was exhibited in its fullest operation in the month of July, 1870, before the legislative bodies of France, when, from day to day, a great national crisis was impending; and they were made acquainted with the intentions of the Government. I do not think that the recollection of those proceedings is calculated to lead one to expect that the discussion from day to day and hour to hour in a popular assembly affords any safeguard against national danger. There is no analogy between the system which prevails in the United States and that of other countries. In the United States the Executive has not the power to bind the country without the assent of the Senate. I do not hesitate to say that the existence of that provision in the Constitution of the United States considerably enhances the difficulty of conducting diplomatic negotiations with the view of forming treaties. But much more might these difficulties occur in the case of France and other countries, if every step of a treaty had to be put to the deliberate vote of a legislative assembly before it could be concluded. There is no body in this country that occupies the position which is held by the Senate of the United States. You would not consent that the House of Lords exclusively should have the power to approve or disapprove the mode of conducting negotiations. And if you say the question ought also to come before the House of Commons, the difficulties with regard to intervention would be increased, because you would be obliged to use a double instead of a single control. The honorable member for Denbighshire is quite wrong in the judgment he has formed; for he has charged the Government with the highest offense short of bad faith, which is known as *crassa negligentia*; for it only leaves us this course—that we must go down on our knees and plead our good intentions, trusting to their kindness and mercy to be relieved from the consequences of the gross errors we have committed, and which we cannot justify. The honorable member for Whitehaven, as I understood him, said that the American Government has claimed interest at a minimum rate of seven per cent. on the sum charged as indirect losses, and that this interest is to be computed from July, 1865; and he asked why there was no stipulation about it in the treaty. It be carefully reads the fifteenth article of the treaty he will find that the meaning is, that no interest shall be paid after the claims have been submitted. The honorable member said that if the obligations of the treaty were not fulfilled war might be the result; but in either case that may be the result, so that there is very little practicable difference between not fulfilling the obligations of the treaty and withdrawing from it. The American Government are aware that we are dependent upon the House of Commons for the money, and they have trusted to that dependence. The honorable gentleman has said that the whole of the protocols have been given to the United States Legislature; but I do not think that any more information has been furnished to the Legislature of the United States than to the Legislature of this country. The honorable gentleman has stated that an engagement was made to have the cost of that portion of the United States Navy employed in chasing the cruisers submitted to arbitration; but if he refers to the papers he will find that a statement was submitted by the American Commissioners that they had certain direct and indirect losses; but they subsequently withdrew the indirect losses for the sake of an amicable settlement. The honorable member for Waterford said the treaty was a bungling document, and I think I understood him to say it was a bungling business. [Mr. OSBORNE—Perhaps I said so.] He also said that there is an ambiguity in the treaty, and that notice had been given that these indirect claims would be put in. I must take exception to that statement of my honorable friend; for on the 8th of March the American Commissioners informed the British Commissioners that these claims would not be put in. They stated that they had such claims to propose, but that, in the hope of an amicable settlement, they had not made an estimate of the indirect losses; but that this was to be without prejudice to the right of indemnification, in the event of an amicable agreement not being effected. If my honorable friend wishes for light upon the subject, let him read the preamble of the treaty, which I have not seen noticed in any of the discussions that have taken place. The preamble recites that Her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, being desirous to provide for an amicable settlement of all differences between the two countries, have given powers to the respective plenipotentiaries for that purpose; and the plenipotentiaries accordingly agree to the several articles of the treaty which are intended to bring about an amicable settlement.

Mr. OSBORNE—That settlement was rejected.

Mr. GLADSTONE—It was after the rejection of the settlement that the plenipotentiaries declared, "We are met for the purpose of an amicable settlement, and we will set forth the necessary articles for inforcing it." My honorable friend says, "Why not resort to direct negotiations? six millions would have sufficed." It is within the power of this country to pay six millions. But why pay it? The offer of payment would be a confession of failure in our duty. Has my honorable friend considered in what position the offer of payment would place this country? In 1862, and every subsequent year, America has been contending that we failed in our international duty; but we, on the other hand, have contended on every occasion that we have not failed in our duty. The character of each country was bound to the bona fides of the conviction which it held, and I cannot conceive anything which would more compromise the good name and honor of this country than that, having for ten years protested that we have done our best, without favor or prejudice, to perform our international duty to the Government of the United States, we should, by the offer of a gross sum, confess that the whole was a pretext and a falsehood in order to escape from a just claim, and that, when we had not a rag to cover our nakedness, we resorted to the tender of a gross sum. The honorable member for Chatham has referred to the cotton-loan claims. His position is this—that we ought to come into Court with clean hands. I agree with him that, if we ever come to the point of difference, we ought to take scrupulous care to ask nothing from the United States which we are not prepared to grant ourselves. He stated that these claims were presented by the British agent, and that the Government of the United States protested against them. It must be remembered that an agent in America had the means from day to day of ascertaining the opinion of his Government upon every difficult point that might arise; but the British agent in America had no such opportunity. I believe the British agent had general instructions to reject claims which did not fall within the period mentioned in the treaty; but I must tell my honorable friend that the British Government never gave directions to have the cotton-loan claims presented in the teeth of the protest of the Government of the United States. Under the name of the cotton-loan claims there were claims which were totally and essentially different. The bulk of them consisted of bonds for money lent to the Confederate States, purporting to be secured upon cotton, the property of the Confederate States. The only view taken by the British Government, after having considered the various forms which these claims might assume, was that there must be many cases where these bonds had been actually exchanged for certain specified quantities of cotton, and that, this cotton being destroyed, they would, in such case, become, in our view, claims of property. My honorable friend thinks that, in asserting the treaty to be unambiguous and unequivocal, we deny to the Government of the United States the right of contending against that opinion of ours. Nothing has been said by the British Government to impute blame to anybody. I am willing to concede to the Government of the United States the liberty that we claim for ourselves—namely, the liberty of pronouncing an opinion upon every point arising in those negotiations. Nothing has been said to show that we question the power of the United States Government to pronounce their opinion. If the Government of the United States put a different construction upon the treaty, we will appeal to grammar, logic, common sense, in order to determine the unambiguous and unequivocal meaning of it. And if it can be shown that there is any ambiguity in the treaty we will appeal to the doctrine of intention. Words are one thing, intention is another. We will give the most complete evidence of intention, but we shall also make our appeal to the meaning of the words of the treaty. With regard to the claims being beyond the scope of the arbitrator, I may say that it is not because the claims may not be beyond the scope of the arbitrator that we object, but that, considering their indirect character and their magnitude, we declare them to be unfit for arbitration, not wishing to allow the American Government to remain for one moment ignorant of our real views. I wish to state that, having examined the instructions sent to the British agent that he had power to include any claims which fell within the time specified in the treaty, the Cotton Loan bonds were not mentioned at all; and I am quite at a loss to understand, when the controversy arose, why he did not refer home to the Government for further instructions.

FALL OF A ROOF.

A Miner Crushed to Death—Sentence of an Embezzler.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 21.—A fatal accident occurred this morning in the Green Ridge colliery of FILER, MARSH & CO., by the fall of a roof.

A miner, named MICHAEL DYER, was crushed to death. The body was found beneath the *débris*. He was middle-aged, and leaves a wife and family. THOMAS BARNES, of Hawley, Penn., a prominent man and extensive lumber dealer, was killed yesterday by being run over on the Pennsylvania Coal Company Gravity Railroad. JOHN O'CONNOR, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western embezzler, was brought into Court this noon. He pleaded guilty to embezzling funds from the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Road. Judge WARD sentenced him to undergo an imprisonment in the County Jail for sixty days, pay a fine of $50, and restore the stolen money. The $10,000 robbery of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was not broached, and in all probability the Company will not prefer any charge on account of his previous excellent character and the money having been restored.

Salt Lake Troubles—The Patriotism of Gentiles and Mormons.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 21.—In the Constitutional Convention today Judge HAYDEN, late of Nevada, made a powerful speech in answer to Mr. FITCH, on the admission of Utah. He entirely demolished the slanders of FITCH on Judge MCKEAN and Gov. WOOD, declaring his remarks against these officers and their Government amounted to treason. He advised the Mormon people to remain contented as wards of the Government, and declared that not fifty Gentiles or Liberals in Salt Lake, and not 100 in the whole Territory, favor a State Government at present. He said the trick of electing Gentiles to give color and fairness to the Convention was too shallow to deceive. The charges of despotism and oppression of the National Government resolved themselves simply into the issue of State sovereignty versus Judge MCKEAN. Elder CANNON expressed himself insulted by the remarks of HAYDEN, and said Utah would be the brightest of all the gems in the Union. The blood of the Pilgrim fathers was in the Mormons. They were descendants of the sires of the revolution, and had been ever loyal to the country.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Delegates to the National Republican Convention.

South Carolina Indorses Gen. Grant's Administration.

Resolutions of Thanks to the Forty-Second Congress.

The District of Columbia Chooses Grant Delegates.

The Labor Convention at Columbus, Ohio, Favors Universal Amnesty.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Close of the Republican State Convention—A Full Delegation to the National Convention—Gen. Grant's Administration Indorsed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 21.—The Republican State Convention adjourned at a late hour last night, after choosing a full delegation to the Philadelphia Convention. A resolution was adopted indorsing Gov. SCOTT as a true Republican and a faithful public officer. The following platform was also adopted:

Resolved, By the Union Republican Party of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, that we indorse the Administration of President Grant in its wise and successful policy, which has reduced the national debt, while lessening the public taxes, and at the same time preserved full faith with the public creditors.

Resolved, That the profound gratitude of the Republicans of South Carolina is due to the Republican majority in the Forty-second Congress for their enactment of the act to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and to its President, U. S. GRANT, for his prompt and timely enforcement of that act, whereby the armed bands, organized and operated by the Democratic Party, for the suppression of free speech and a free ballot in South Carolina, have been themselves suppressed.

Resolved, That while we thus accord merited indorsement to the man who, in peace as in war, has deserved the "well done" of the whole country, we respectfully but earnestly remonstrate against the great majority of the Federal appointments that have been made in this state during the past three years, whereby the Republican Party of South Carolina has been wounded in the house of its friends, and we do here express our belief that such appointments of persons not in sympathy with the Republican Party of the State or nation is due largely to the misrepresentations made to the President by United States Senator F. A. SAWYER.

Resolved, That the National Republican Party, having declared, in its platform of 1868, in favor of amnesty, we do hereby instruct our delegates to the National Republican Convention to move and advocate the adoption of a clause in the National platform, in favor of the rigid enforcement of universal civil rights for every American citizen on every inch of American soil, and their full and equal enjoyment of all public privileges.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Grant Delegates to the National Convention Chosen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Republican Convention for the District of Columbia, tonight, selected R. SHEPARD and JOHN F. COOK, delegates, and FREDERICK A. BASSETT and A. M. GREEN, alternates, to the Philadelphia National Republican Convention. COOK and GREEN are colored. Resolutions were passed indorsing GRANT and COLFAX, and declaring preference for their renomination.

THE LABOR CONVENTION.

Predictions of a Mixed Result for To-day—Universal Amnesty.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 21.—Either Judge DAVIS or Gov. PALMER, of Illinois, WENDELL PHILLIPS, THOMAS E. EWING, B. GRATZ BROWN or somebody else, will be nominated for President by the National Labor Convention here to-morrow. The platform will favor universal amnesty.

THE GEORGIA REPUBLICANS.

Letter from the Chairman of the State Central Committee—The Delegates to the National Convention—State Convention to be Held.

As has been stated in the TIMES, there is much dissatisfaction among the Republicans of Georgia at the action of their State Central Committee in unexpectedly appointing delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia. Nearly all the delegates thus appointed have declined to serve, and a call has been issued by Mr. JOHN S. BIGBY, Chairman of the Committee, for a meeting of the members in Atlanta on Thursday, March 14. In a letter to one of the Committee, Mr. BIGBY says that he himself was not notified of the previous meeting of the Committee; that the action of those assembled has met with general disapproval; and that it is the general wish that the delegates should go to the National Convention fresh from the people. He continues:

"Let it be distinctly understood that the dissatisfaction does not result from the fact that the delegates appointed were instructed to cast the vote of the State in the nominating Convention for President GRANT. I am confident that no Convention can be assembled in our State which will instruct its delegates otherwise. Such has been the pre-eminent success of his administration, and so general the confidence which it has inspired, that 999 of every 1,000 Republican voters in the State not only desire, but demand his renomination. It may be asserted, therefore, without apprehension or misgiving, that any Convention which may be held will instruct the delegates it appoints to cast the vote of the State for the renomination of President GRANT. In the exercise of this high privilege, I hold that the masses of our party have an unquestionable right to be represented by delegates of their own selection. It is idle to expect that harmony can be had otherwise than by conforming to the popular wish in this respect. And, above all things, it behooves us now to labor unceasingly for the consummation of this much-to-be-desired object. Small jealousies and petty strifes sink into utter insignificance when compared to the public welfare. Individual interests are of trifling moment in comparison with a national triumph, and the man or men who would endanger the latter by sowing the seeds of dissension in our ranks, when harmony of action is of such vital importance, are sadly wanting in party fealty, and lamentably deficient in devotion to principle. In view of our surroundings, I apprehend that no good Republican will permit his personal pride or desire to sustain a measure, to say the least of it, of questionable authority, prevent him from giving his assent to a policy having for its object harmony of action and a reconciliation of differences. I trust, therefore, that every member of the Committee, comprehending the duty of the hour and rising to the magnitude of the occasion, will declare for a convention, and, without reference to the delegates that may be chosen, laboring untiringly until a national triumph shall be assured."

Chicago Relief—Letter from Senator Chandler.

Senator CHANDLER has written a letter to one of his constituents, in which, after alluding to the losses occasioned the people of Michigan and Wisconsin by "the insatiate fire-fiend," he says that he will, if possible, defeat the Chicago Relief bill, so-called. He expresses the opinion that the lumber and other kindred interests of the people of Michigan should not be subjected to depressing influences for the benefit of Chicago speculators, or by making a better market for Canadian lumber, &c., and that, while charity is a good thing, commendable and praiseworthy, and sufferers by fire are proper objects of charity, Chicago relief should be based on some other principle than that of legislative robbery of their equally unfortunate neighbors.

Hon. Salem Towne.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your obituary notice of the late Hon. SALEM TOWNE, of Massachusetts, you say that he was widely known as the author of Towne's readers and spellers. Allow me to correct this statement, and to say that he was not only a different person, but of a different family. It is true that he was widely known throughout his own State, but it was in the character of a public-minded citizen and Christian patriot, not as compiler of school-books.

R.

OUR CANALS.

Important Report from the Canal Appraisers—The Worst Apprehensions in Relation to Its Iniquities Confirmed.

A document has been extracted from the Canal Appraisers' "Bureau" which contains more information in regard to the operations and business of that Board than was probably ever before permitted to see the light. Nor has it come one hour too soon to awaken the public interest or excite the public indignation. It is too imperfect to satisfy curiosity, or convey a full knowledge of the mysteries which surround the Appraisers' Board, but we obtain partial views of the rottenness within, and sufficiently astounding to enlist the deepest attention. At present, however, we have only time to bestow upon it a hasty dissection of the main facts set before us.

As long ago as the 11th of January, the following resolution was adopted by the Assembly, on the motion of Mr. FORT, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Canals:

Resolved, That the Canal Appraisers report to this House, within ten days after the passage of this resolution, a full and complete list in detail of each and all claims for damages that have been presented to them, or acted upon by them, since Jan. 1, 1870, stating the time the damage occurred, the character of the damage sustained, the amount of the damage claimed, the name of the party who originally sustained the damage, and the name of the party now professing to own the claim; also, what action the Board of Appraisers have had thereon; also stating the amount of damages awarded in each case, if any; also the name of any and all counsel employed by them to act for the State, in each case, and the amount of fees paid each.

The report made in obedience to this resolution, which by the way has been a very long time in making its way to the desks of members, contains a table marked "A," giving a list of claims filed in the Appraiser's office, for canal damages, since Jan. 1, 1870, numbering *seventeen hundred and twenty-seven!* The damages accruing are mostly within the decade of 1860, but some of them run back for periods of fifteen or twenty years. They are characterized in the report as "permanent" and "temporary"—mostly the latter. In amount they range from sums of less than one hundred dollars upward to thousands and tens of thousands. A great many are over $10,000; the highest is for $159,283; another is for $94,778 72; another is put at $87,998 69; another at $84,000, and others still for over $40,000, $30,000, &c., &c.

The sum total of the damages claimed under the filings since Jan. 1, 1870, amounts to the enormous sum of *four millions, four hundred and fifty-five thousand, three hundred and fifty-nine dollars!* ($4,459,359.) This is the sum we make, by running once hastily over the thirty-eight pages of figures carried out against claims, as given in the report. It is not probably the exact sum, but we have not time at this moment to verify our footings. The precise aggregate may vary from the above a few thousands, but we are near enough to it for practical purposes.

Another class of claims, marked "B" in the report, are known as the "Black River Claims," and have grown out of the injuries and losses alleged to have been sustained by the breaking away of a dam which confined the waters of the North Lake reservoir, in April, 1869. The property damaged lies along the river for a 100 miles. An act was passed in 1869 directing the Canal Appraisers to examine these claims, and they were heard, and awards were made for them by a former Board. By a resolution of the Canal Board a re-hearing was ordered, and the present Board have taken testimony and heard argument in relation to them, but have not agreed upon their awards. This class contains 259 claimants, and the aggregate amount of their claims is $659,141 12.

Table third, marked "C," contains a list of 101 claims, filed prior to 1870, which have been heard by the Appraisers, and which have been acted upon, wholly or in part, since that date. Forty-two of these cases have been "decided." The total amount claimed in the fifty-nine cases not decided is $180,159 75.

These three tables furnish all the information we now have as to the amount of claims pending before the Canal Appraisers. They stand thus:

For claims filed since June 1, 1870	$4,455,000 00
For Black River claims	659,141 12
For claims filed prior to 1870, and partly acted upon	180,159 75
Grand total	$5,294,660 71

If this should not be adjudged sufficiently startling, let it be remembered that we have no account of the numbers or amount of claims filed previous to 1870, that have not been acted upon by the Board of Appraisers. Rumor says the amount is "fabulous," but the resolution of the Assembly did not call for that information, and the Appraisers have not reported anything that was not required of them.

Table "D" of the report contains a list of claims for canal damages, on which awards have been made by the present Board, since Jan. 1, 1870. The amount claimed in the cases in which such awards have been made, was $719,364 24; the amount awarded was $387,945 57. This includes thirteen cases sent back from the Canal Board for a rehearing.

This table furnishes something like a clue to the value which the Appraisers place upon claims for canal damages generally. It also enables us to anticipate, in some measure, the luxury which is reserved for the people in paying these damages in future. The sums awarded upon the claims, stated in table "D," are *over fifty per cent. of the amounts claimed!* As we have discovered by dint of diligent inquisition that there are over five millions of dollars in the pending canal claims, acknowledged by the Appraisers, it can be readily perceived that from two and a half to three millions of the people's cash will be required to wipe out this class of State indebtedness. But no provision is made herein for the unascertained amount presented prior to Jan. 1, 1870, awaiting the action of the Board. It leaves out of view, also, such as may be filed in future, newly occurring, or from those successfully brought to light in the renewed quest for obsolete and abandoned cases which the liberality of the Appraisers, or the passage of such acts as that of 1870, may stimulate.

We submit to our readers, and to the people of the whole State, whether we do not stand indorsed by the partial showing of the Appraisers themselves upon every allegation and charge that has been made in these columns, on this subject; whether, indeed, the solid array of figures embraced in this report does not exhibit a state of things far more alarming and desperate than was vouched for in the beginning. For years and years this Board of Appraisal have been at work, settling canal claims against the State, applying annually from a quarter to a half a million of dollars to that purpose, under a popular impression that their labors would sometime come to an end, and the people be relieved of an incubus that was pressing out their vitals, and yet we are just roused to the consciousness that an avalanche is rolling down upon the tax-payers that threatens to exhaust their patience and to raise the question whether they had not better give away their property in the canals than to bear the accumulating burdens of their possession any longer. Within a period of two years, under the fatal act of 1870, breathed into life by no popular demand or public necessity, but begotten clandestinely of the cupidity of claim agents and canal contractors, over *four millions of dollars* of fresh claims have been unearthed to be saddled upon the State through fraud and official collusion. And all this has been accomplished with such stealth and secresy that, until the alarm was sounded in this paper, not one person in fifty thousand in the State had any knowledged or suspicion of what was going on.

We should have much more to say on this pregnant subject if we thought it necessary to prompt the Legislature further to the work of repeal. But we notice with undisguised satisfaction, that the Senate has already taken its position in favor of rescinding the act of 1870—a bill for that purpose having passed that body previous to the adjournment last week, by a vote of 20 to 7. By this action the majority of the Senate has justly entitled itself to the public gratitude—the meagre minority we leave to the condolence of the New-York *Tribune*, which has thus far manifested no liking for this species of reform. We entertain no doubt that the Senate will have the concurrence of the House in this matter, immediately upon its reassembling after the recess. In fact, a bill for that object had received the approval of the Canal Committee, and is ready to be reported or to take the form of the Senate bill, as soon as the Assembly resumes business.

A very important question is to present itself as soon as this repeal is effected. It is to determine whether the office of Canal Appraiser shall any longer exist. We shall probably have something to submit when that problem comes up for consideration.

THE TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL.

Text of the Indictment on which He will First be Tried—Wheeler H. Peckham to Represent the State.

The preliminaries in regard to the trial of Mayor OAKEY HALL, on Monday next, were arranged yesterday between Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN, representing District-Attorney GARVIN, and Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM, representing Attorney-General BARLOW and the Committee of Seventy. For convenience in summoning witnesses and preparing the prosecution and defense on the several indictments, the latter have been numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 respectively. It is understood that Mr. PECKHAM will represent the Attorney-General on Monday next, at the request of the latter officer, and that Mr. SULLIVAN will appear for the District-Attorney, while Mayor HALL will conduct his defense in person, assisted by his law partner, Mr. VANDERPOEL. The following is the text of the indictment on which HALL will be arraigned:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: The jurors of the people of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oaths present:

That, by the fourth section of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to make further provision for the government of the County of New-York," passed the 26th day of April, in the year 1870, it was enacted that all liabilities against the County of New-York, incurred previous to the passage of said act, should be audited by the Mayor of the said City of New-York, the Controller of the said City of New-York and the then President of the Board of Supervisors of said County, and that the amounts which should be found to be due should be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds of the said County of New-York, payable during the year 1871; and that the Board of Supervisors of said county should include in the ordinance levying the taxes for the year 1871 an amount sufficient to pay said bonds and the interest thereon, and that such claims should be paid by the said Controller to the party or parties entitled to receive the same, upon the certificate of the said officers named in said section.

That at the time the said act became a law, and at all times hereinafter referred to—that is to say, at the City and county aforesaid—ABRAHAM OAKEY HALL was Mayor of said City, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY was Controller of said City; and that at the same time said act became a law—that is to say, at the City and county aforesaid—WILLIAM M. TWEED was the then present President of the said Board of Supervisors of said county; and that at the time last aforesaid, and at the said City and County of New-York, the said ABRAHAM OAKEY HALL, Mayor as aforesaid, the said RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller as aforesaid, and WILLIAM M. TWEED, President as aforesaid, entered upon and assumed the performance of the duties enjoined upon them respectively, as aforesaid, in the said fourth section; and that, at all times hereinafter referred to, they and each of them, being such officers as aforesaid, and holding the public trust so arising under said section, were bound faithfully to perform such duties, and not to wilfully neglect to perform such duties, or any of them, and not to do any act prohibited by such section.

And the jurors aforesaid do further say that afterward, at the First Ward of the said City, and in the said City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1870, it became and was the duty of the said ABRAHAM OAKEY HALL, Mayor as aforesaid, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller as aforesaid, and WILLIAM M. TWEED, President as aforesaid, and of each of them in obedience to said fourth section, to audit, under the provisions of said fourth section of said act, a claim stated upon certain papers then and there presented to them and each of them, as a liability against said county, incurred previous to the passage of said act and provided for by said section, which said papers so presented as aforesaid, contained a claim that the said County owed to one ANDREW J. GARVEY $41,563 42, on account of and for a liability against the said County, incurred previously to the passage of said act, for labor and materials, done for and provided to and for a building of said County of New-York, commonly called the new County Court-house, as alleged in said claim.

And the jurors aforesaid do further say that since the day last aforesaid, and at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, that is to say, on the 10th of September, in the year 1871, the said papers were, and ever since have been, and still are, wholly lost, and that the same cannot now here be produced to or seen by the said jurors, and that therefore the said jurors cannot now give or state a more particular description thereof than is herein above in this behalf given by the said jurors.

And the jurors aforesaid do further say that the said ABRAHAM OAKEY HALL, of the Ward, City and County aforesaid, on the same 6th day of June, in the year 1870, being then and there such Mayor as aforesaid, and bound to audit the said claim as aforesaid, did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and corruptly neglect to audit the said claim so as aforesaid presented for audit as aforesaid, under said section, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

SECOND COUNT.—And the jurors aforesaid do further say that afterward, at the First Ward of the said City, and in the said City and County of New-York, on the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1870, it became and was the duty of the said ABRAHAM OAKEY HALL, Mayor as aforesaid, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller as aforesaid, and WILLIAM M. TWEED, President as aforesaid, and of each of them, in obedience to said fourth section, to audit, under the provisions of said fourth section of said act, a claim stated upon certain papers then and there presented to them and each of them, as a liability against said county, incurred previous to the passage of said act and provided for by said section, which said papers, so presented as aforesaid, contained a claim that the said county owed to one ANDREW J. GARVEY the sum of $41,563 42, on account of and for a liability against the said county, incurred previously to the passage of said act, for labor and materials done, for and provided to and for a building of said County of New-York, commonly called the new County Court House, as alleged in said claim.

And the said jurors further say that afterward, that is to say, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, and on the day and year last aforesaid, the said ABRAHAM OAKEY HALL, late of the Ward, City and County aforesaid, as such Mayor as aforesaid, did unite with and joined the said Controller and President aforesaid in making and subscribing a certain certificate in writing then and there subscribed by each of the said three officers, whereby, in substance, it was falsely certified that such three officers had audited the said claim, and had allowed the same at the sum of $41,563 42, whereas in truth and in fact the said ABRAHAM OAKEY HALL had not audited the said claim, and had not examined into the validity and correctness of the said claim, and whereas the same had not been so audited by the said President and Controller aforesaid, as he the said ABRAHAM OAKEY HALL then and there well knew, and also then and there, to wit, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, on the day and year last aforesaid the said RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, as such Controller, did on pretense of such certificate and in pretended performance of his duties under said fourth section, pay the said claim to the said ANDREW J. GARVEY, so appearing by such false certificate to be audited under said fourth section to receive such payment.

And the jurors aforesaid further say, that since the several days aforesaid, and at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, that is to say: On the 10th day of September, in the year 1871, the said papers so presented as aforesaid, and the said certificate, were, and ever since have been, and still are, wholly lost, and that the same cannot now be produced to or seen by the said jurors, and that, therefore, the said jurors cannot now give or state a more particular description thereof than is hereinabove in this behalf given by the said jurors.

And the jurors aforesaid do further say, that the said ABRAHAM OAKEY HALL, of the Ward, City and County aforesaid, on the same 6th day of June, in the year 1870, being then and there such Mayor as aforesaid, and being then and there bound to audit as aforesaid, did then and there, in manner and form aforesaid, wilfully, unlawfully and corruptly neglect to audit the said claim, or to examine into the validity and correctness of the said claim, so as aforesaid presented for audit, under said section, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

SAMUEL B. GARVIN, District-Attorney.

A Woman Burned to Death in Harlem.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the frame building in rear of No. 114 East One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, owned and occupied by ELIZA SUGGETT, causing a damage of $100, covered by a policy of $800 in the Rutger's Insurance Company. After the flames were extinguished it was found that MARGARET WATSON, eighty years of age, an inmate of the house, had been burned to death in bed, and that she had caused the fire by smoking a pipe.

QUARANTINE ABUSES.

Extravagant Expenditures of the Health Officer—Suggestions from Experts—Exclusion of Quarantine to the Lower Bay.

The Quarantine Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, after a pleasant sail down the Bay in the early morning, met at Deidrich's Hotel, Quarantine Landing, Staten Island, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. It was strongly urged by Dr. CARNOCHAN, on Tuesday, that the Committee use the Quarantine boat in their visit to Staten Island, but for obvious reasons the regular ferry line was held to be preferable, and the *Westfield*, of direful memories, was the means of transportation used. The full Subcommittee, the Chairman, Mr. Alberger, Mr. Judd, Mr. Babcock and Mr. Snyder were present. Mr. JOHNSON, counsel for Dr. CARNOCHAN, was not present, Counselor JOHN J. BOYD appearing in that capacity.

TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL CONKLING.

The first witness called was MICHAEL CONKLING, who said: I have not been connected with the Quarantine since 1863; was then in the steam-boat business; had a boat employed by the State at $30 per day, and another boat engaged in carrying passengers and towing; during my four years of service there were not more than six days in which vessels could not be boarded in the Lower Bay on account of the weather, and I believe that the upper boarding station is useless; boarding could be done by a propeller or row-boat; pilots have to board at sea, and there is no reason why the Health Officer could not be put on board as well; vessels coming from south of Cape Henlopen from the 31st of May to the 1st of October are boarded in the Upper Bay; vessels coming from infected ports during the Quarantine season, are boarded in the Lower Bay.

TESTIMONY OF AN EXPERT.

Dr. THEODORE WALSER said: I am a physician; have been in practice twenty years, and was connected with Quarantine fourteen years, as first physician to the hospital, and Deputy Health Officer; I consider the hospital-ship the best possible boarding station which can be devised; it is far preferable to a shore station; there are four quarantinable diseases—cholera, yellow fever, small-pox and typhus fever; the two former should be treated on floating hospitals, and the two latter on shore; this would make no difference, in my judgment, as to the superior excellence of the hospital-ship as a boarding station, though in Winter its position should be changed to the Upper Bay; the same vessel could be used for both seasons, and the expense of the present landing station be obviated; I believe the residences of the Health Officer and Deputy Health Officer on the Island are entirely useless; the residence of the Health Officer would rent for $800; all the quarantine of vessels coming from north of Maine is perfectly useless; out of the eighteen acres now used by the Health Officer for his private residence, seventeen and a half might be saved; the exemption of these eighteen acres from local taxation is an outrage on the citizens of this county; two deputies could attend to all the duties of the department, without causing any delay to the vessels; I have boarded 120 vessels in one day, and attended to my patients at the same time; oyster vessels and those coming from the Chesapeake should not be subject to quarantine; in case of a vessel arriving with one or two cases of small-pox on board, which did not originate on the vessel, the well passengers should be vaccinated, and not detained more than a day or two; when the disease originated on board, would vaccinate the passengers and detain them three days; there is no occasion for quarantining the passengers or warehousing the cargo; ship-fever is rarely found in steam-ships; it is the result of long voyages in sailing vessels; the longer passengers are kept on board the more cases will occur; I would take the passengers at once to hospital and discharge vessel and cargo; the disease is not in them; it belongs solely to the person; in yellow fever cases I would not release vessel or cargo until the season of frost; in cholera the sooner the patients are removed the better; the vessel and cargo may then be released with safety; the cost of fumigating a vessel is ten cents, and one man can fumigate fifty vessels a day; the charge under Dr. GUNN was $5, under Dr. SWINBURN it rose to $10; under Dr. GUNN lighterage was open to competition; don't know how it was under Dr. SWINBURN; I think the Health Officer should be salaried; the legitimate fees of the office are not less than $30,000; the period of quarantine is unnecessarily long; it might safely be shortened from the 1st of April to the 1st of June; I believe that the present system of lighterage is an imposition; lightermen should be under the control of the Health Officer.

Cross-examined by Mr. JUDD—In Dr. SWINBURN's time but one boat was used; the cost of this to the State was nothing, as it earned more than its expenses; passengers were charged $1 each for being carried from Quarantine.

THE "DOCTOR'S BOAT."

Capt. SILAS CROSSMAN sworn: Am a steam-boat pilot; command the *Andrew Fletcher*, which is used for Quarantine purposes, and is owned by the State; it is used for towing vessels, and has been used occasionally for pleasure excursions, to visit the American Club at Greenwich once or twice, and once to Long Branch; have carried passengers from Quarantine and charged from one to two dollars each; the money has been paid to the Health Officer; I kept an account of all the moneys received; don't know that I shall be able to lay my hand on the book; [Directed by Mr. ALBERGER to produce it.] I have often carried up mails, for which I make no charge; deliver the mails to the Mail Agent in New-York; made no report of this service to any one; during the past week was engaged in carrying small-pox and fever patients to the hospitals; in the Summer the boat is in the Lower Bay, and coming and going most of the time; it is used for boarding vessels, and sometimes for carrying coal to the West Bank Hospital; made no charge for carrying the sick.

A POLICEMAN'S WHOLE DUTY.

ALFRED S. NORMAN sworn: I am a policeman; I consider it my duty, as a policeman, to obey Dr CARNOCHAN's orders; in the Summer time am engaged in watching vessels at night in the Upper Bay; have been employed in fumigating vessels; have never received any extra pay for anything I have done; am a saloon-keeper, in addition to my duty as policeman; I hardly do anything in the Winter; have assisted in fumigating more than fifty vessels; don't know who gets the pay.

ALEXANDER YOUNG has been a policeman for two years, and testified substantially the same as Mr. NORMAN. He believed his duty to consist in obeying Dr. CARNOCHAN's orders. There are five policemen appointed in connection with Quarantine. Had made four or five arrests in the past year for violation of Quarantine laws.

A COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

SAMUEL BARTON sworn: I am one of the Quarantine Commissioners; there have been changes in the Quarantine laws within the last two years which have curtailed the powers of the Commission, particularly the Supply bill of 1870; this was passed without our knowledge; it took the power out of our hands of making appointments and fixing compensation; in making appointments the Health Officer has generally consulted our wishes, but not in the matter of expenses; should think that upward of $40,000 have been put upon the house and grounds rented for the use of the Health Officer; we believed and were advised that under the law we had no power to prevent this outlay; the rental of the Health Officer's house and grounds is $10,500; the lease is for three years; thinks the boarding can be done in the Lower equally as well as in the Upper Bay, and that when the buildings on the hospital island are completed, that will be a proper residence for the Health Officer; there should be no further legislation for a boarding station at Upper Quarantine; the fifty acres used as a burying-ground at Seguine's Point should be sold, and a burying-ground established at Great Kills or some other isolated point; have heard grave complaints from merchants of heavy charges for lighterage, stevedoring, &c.; it is fifty per cent. higher than the regular harbor rates, and than what the same work can be done by others; non-notice to ship-owners of arrival and detention is a cause of complaint; the law should be put back to where it was prior to 1870; all the earnings of the boats go to the Health Officers; a part of the former appropriations for the islands on West Bank was expended for a heating apparatus in the hospital at West Bank; for this purpose $30,000 were expended; am not quite certain of the utility of this expense, as the hospital is not designed for Winter use; thinks that the upper boarding-station should be abolished, and all vessels be boarded in the Lower Bay.

[Capt. CROSSMAN here returned and stated that he was unable to find his memorandum-book, containing accounts of moneys received on account of the *Andrew Fletcher*; he thought he had given it to his wife to give to the children as a plaything.]

ANOTHER EXPERT.

Dr. WM. C. ANDERSON, sworn: Was Quarantine Commissioner from 1864 to 1869, during Dr. SWINBURNE's time; I consider that the system as now practiced contains many abuses; Winter quarantine is unnecessary for all vessels, except those coming from cholera or small-pox ports; there are abuses which can only be removed by a change of the whole system; am confident that a boarding-station is not necessary in the Upper Bay; I agree perfectly with the plan suggested by Dr. WALKER; it would save the expense of the Health Officer's residence, $10,500, as he should reside at the Lower Bay station; when the Quarantine property at this place was sold I was Commissioner; it was sold to SHORTLAND, (lighterman,) WIENER, (CARNOCHAN's agent,) and RAYMOND; it was sold at open sale for $230,000; a reservation of three acres was made for three years in order to give the Health Officer a residence till the boarding-station in the Lower Bay should be completed; I would have the boarding-station confined to the Lower Bay; the real danger of infection is from anchorage, and the backward condition of Staten Island is due to what she has suffered in the past, and is in constant danger of from Quarantine, and in justice it ought to be at once removed; the burial place at Seguine's Point should be given up as unfit; Quarantine might be made self-sustaining; the State has, since the establishment of the Commission, expended over half a million dollars, most of which has been uselessly expended.

After the examination of Mr. COOPER, an undertaker, the Committee adjourned to meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel at 10 o'clock this morning.

CITY LEGISLATION.

The Lafayette-Place Extension—Information Wanted by the Aldermen from the Corporation Counsel—A Member of the Board on What the Board Has not Done.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, all the members present except Messrs. RADDE and PLUNKITT. The meeting was called to take action in regard to the rescinding of the resolution adopted by the Common Council in 1869 for the extension of Lafayette-place from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street. Mr. CONOVER presented a remonstrance against the repeal, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hereby respectfully requested to report to the Board at his earliest convenience all the information in his possession, or that he may be enabled to ascertain, relative to the proposed extension of Lafayette-place, particularly a statement of the awards for benefits and damages, the area proposed to be included in the assessment, with a map showing the proposed extension, the expenses of the Commission for opening, and such other information as he may judge necessary to give the Board and the public a proper understanding of the whole subject.

Mr. CONOVER said he had long been in favor of the proposed extension. He would present a remonstrance against the repeal of the resolution. W. B. ASTOR and A. T. STEWART were the principal property-owners who were opposed to the extension, and they were the principal property-holders who would be affected by the improvement. The award of damages for cutting the street through would be $693,700.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK said the assessments would amount to $378,694, and then the expenses of the improvement would amount to $195,009.

The President favored the reading of the resolution. He thought, however, that the Corporation Counsel should be asked to inform the Board of its power in the matter. On his motion the Corporation Counsel was requested to report to the Board at its next meeting what power the Board has over the whole subject, and what its obligations may be to pay expenses already incurred. Mr. CONOVER's resolution was then passed. A remonstrance from LAWRENCE J. TOWNSEND, a property-owner on Lafayette-place, was presented against the repeal of the resolution.

Mr. CONOVER called the attention of the Board to the proposed removal of the public offices to the City Hall.

Mr. VANCE said he was opposed to the expenditure of money for the improvement of public buildings at the present time. The City Hall was inadequate for the purpose designed by the supporters of the change. The next generation would probably remove the City Hall to make way for a more commodious public edifice. He said no investigation had been made by the Board in regard to frauds in the Departments. He had attended the meetings of the Board day after day, and gone away feeling that no work of importance had been accomplished. If the Legislature should turn out the present Board he would hold up both hands and cry "Amen."

MOORE AT LAST CONVICTED.

The Leader of the Gang of Emigrant Swindlers Convicted Yesterday—He is Remanded for Sentence.

MOORE, the emigrant swindler, has at last been convicted in the Court of General Sessions, and will receive his sentence for grand larceny to-morrow. This remarkable case has occupied the attention of the public for nearly a year, the prisoner being able to baffle justice so long through his political associations, and the difficulty experienced in securing the presence of the complainant, KORNAC.

The trial was resumed yesterday by the defense asking permission and receiving it, to place Counsellor SWEAT on the stand to rebut the testimony of SCHAWB with regard to the payment alleged to have been made by Mr. JOHN MOORE, the prisoner's brother, to SCHAWB for KORNAC. Mr. SWEAT testified that it was he who paid the money to Mr. SCHAWB, and that he paid it in two payments—one of $295 and another of $750; that the last payment was made on the day of the Grand Duke's visit to this City, and that on that occasion Mr. JOHN MOORE was present, but did not pay over the money as testified to yesterday by Mr. SCHAWB.

At the conclusion of Mr. SWEAT's testimony, Mr. CLINTON commenced to sum up for the defense. Among other notable things, he said that the prosecution was a political one, directed against Ex-Alderman MOORE, the brother of the prisoner, by the political clique who have disgraced this City before the civilized world, because Mr. MOORE, in his honest integrity, had dared to oppose them, and supported and helped to elect the Reform ticket—the ticket of the Committee of Seventy.

Recorder HACKETT here interrupted Mr. CLINTON, and said that no proof of the assertions he had just made was adduced on the trial, and that he could not allow him to pursue that line of argument to the jury.

Mr. CLINTON said he would follow the direction of the Court, but if after the trial the jury wanted to know the facts in the case, he would disclose them. After going over minutely all the evidence in the case, Mr. CLINTON, toward the end of his summing up, animadverted strongly on the course of the prosecution in offering the evidence with regard to the altered date of the prescription of HUDNUT's, well knowing that it was inadmissible, and would be ruled out, but offered in order to prejudice the minds of the jury.

The Assistant District-Attorney followed for the people, and occupied an hour in his address to the jury. After summing up the evidence he said that never had the purlieus of the City been so hunted, and political influence brought to bear, to get witnesses to prove the innocence of an accused. Two sets of witnesses had sworn to contradictory facts. It was for the jury to choose between the two. The criminal, he said, could always bring in a preponderance of testimony. He has the whole community to choose from. KORNAC's fellow-voyagers, who were familiar with the circumstances of the robbery, are on the other side of the Atlantic. If doubt rested in the minds of the jury as to whether the testimony had proven an *alibi* they should give that doubt its due weight. This case, said Mr. FELLOWS, had been much discussed in the newspapers; he believed it was the province of newspapers to give the news and comment upon it; the District-Attorney's office had been censured for not using due energy in the prosecution of MOORE. He contended that the office had done its duty, and that the prosecution had been earnest, and all that could be done had been done to secure the conviction of the prisoner. Recorder HACKETT then recapitulated the principal points in the evidence, after which the jury retired.

After about two hours' deliberation, they returned at 4:35 P. M. The foreman announced a verdict of "guilty," and after each juror had answered personally to the Clerk of the Court, Recorder HACKETT ordered that the prisoner MOORE be remanded to prison to await his sentence on Friday.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Further Particulars Respecting John P. Richards.

The Depositors' Committee of the Market Savings Bank are still pursuing their investigations. They complain that they suffer much inconvenience from the loss of the papers and documents which, on the day of the suspension, Mr. DENNIS, the then receiver, destroyed. In reference to Mr. JOHN P. RICHARDS, a trustee, who was reported to have been taking steps for the disposal of his property, in order to avoid his responsibility to the depositors, the Committee further state the following circumstances, leaving the public to draw what conclusions they please. Mr. RICHARDS, a few years ago, was a clerk or waiter in CROOK's restaurant, in this City, and generally believed to have been very poor. Simultaneously with the opening of the Market Savings Bank, Mr. RICHARDS opened the Belmont House in Fulton-street, and was elected a trustee of the bank. During his connection with the bank Mr. RICHARDS has kept a most extensive private establishment, driving fast horses, displaying an elegant turn-out with liveried servants, and in many respects competing with the Secretary, CONKLIN, in his style of living. More recently Mr. RICHARDS has opened a new hotel up-town. Five of the unfortunate depositors of this bank have since its collapse become hopelessly insane. These poor people were men of about sixty years of age, and had their entire savings of a lifetime deposited in the bank.

Sentences in the Court of General Sessions.

Yesterday was an unusually busy day in the Court of General Sessions. Besides the trial and conviction of MOORE, a report of which is elsewhere given, a large number of criminals were sentenced.

JAMES KELLY and HENRY BROWN were convicted for a highway robbery committed upon JOHN LEVY, while he was going up Sullivan-street on the 1st inst. They were each sentenced to fifteen years in the State Prison.

BENTON B. BAGLEY, a minor, upon whom Recorder HACKETT suspended judgment a short time ago, was arraigned yesterday for grand larceny, and was sentenced by the Recorder to five years' imprisonment on the old charge; HENRY BAKER, for burglary, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment; JOHN BROWN and JOHN RYAN, for their first burglary, were sentenced to one and a half and two years' imprisonment, respectively; ENOCH SOMES, for a burglary in the Manhattan Gas-works, got five years; ROBERT RENFORTH, for burglary, five years; JNO. BROOKS, for burglary, two years and six months; LOUIS WEBER, petit larceny, six months in the Penitentiary; and MARY E. JERSEY and SARAH MCINTYRE, each sixteen years of age, charged with grand larceny, were sent to the Catholic Reformatory. The Court then adjourned to Friday next.

DEATH IN THE DRAINS.

Defective House Drainage the Source of Contagion—Important Report of the City Sanitary Inspector.

At the session of the Board of Health, yesterday, Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, presented the following report upon the defective house drainage so common in this City. It was referred to the Sanitary Committee:

To the Board of Health: The subject of defective house drainage and sewerage bears so directly upon the health of all classes of our citizens, and the dangers incurred by a neglect of these conditions is so great, that it becomes a public duty to enlighten and warn the public through official sources that each in his own household may cause such examination of the condition of his system of drainage as will discover any defects. The sanitary officers of this Bureau have long been aware of the dangers to life and health from defective waste and drain pipes in private as well as tenement houses. But from the nature of the Health law, the examination of private dwellings is not systematically made, as is the case with tenement houses.

The former are only examined when some complaint is made concerning their conditions, while under the "Tenement-house act" it becomes the duty of the Health Department to keep up a constant inspection as to all the conditions that may affect the health or lives of their occupants. By far the largest proportion of the orders of the Board of Health are made upon the complaints of the Board of Inspectors concerning defective sewerage and drainage, and it is these very orders which we find the most difficult to have executed in a proper manner.

They are complied with by owners with the utmost reluctance and in a spirit of economy, even parsimony, rather than for effectiveness, being satisfied if the technicality of the law is overcome, rather than to institute a permanent and radical remedy; indeed, such is the spirit of evasion in many instances that only the most superficial remedy is applied, necessitating frequent inspections and orders upon the same premises.

The origin of these evils, however, has generally been beyond the present owner in most instances. It is in defective construction and inferior workmanship originally. Since the introduction of that inestimable boon, Croton water, the appliances of the so-called "modern improvements" (?) have resulted. These have caused new sources of danger to health among our citizens. Not by reason of their introduction, altogether, but by reason of their faulty construction and methods of application.

Of late years, a system of building has been introduced in this City, by speculative operators, which, under the pressure of competitive contracts and sub-contracts, has produced a universal tendency to cheapen construction, and, as a consequence, accept inferior workmanship. Under this system, whole blocks of dwellings are constructed at one time, the various parts being farmed out or sub-let to various parties under contracts which, by competition, are taken at the lowest prices, and which, in most instances, if literally complied with, would ruin the contractor. The temptation therefore is to do the work in the most superficial manner, to employ the cheapest and most indifferent labor, to cover from sight any defects, and to finish the job at the earliest possible day, the incentive of the original speculator being to make the buildings available as soon as possible, in order to avoid the accumulative interest on borrowed capital. It is by this system that defective sewerage and house drainage becomes so universal. The plumbing, when the house is finished, is necessarily out of sight. No examination can easily be made whether there are proper traps to waste-pipes, whether joints are properly cemented or leaded, whether their connections with the sewer are perfect, having traps to prevent the escape of sewer gases through the waste and soil pipes into the dwellings. In this particular branch of business the greatest frauds are daily perpetrated, and from the active competition among this class of mechanics, manufacturers of plumbing materials have of late years produced what may be termed "shoddy" supplies of all kinds of lead pipe that will hardly sustain its own weight, much less the force of Croton water pressure, stop-cocks that always leak, leaden and iron traps that hardly hold water, much less gas, stone-ware and cement drain-pipes that make such imperfect joints, and are so porous and brittle, that no skill in workmanship can make them tight. And when we add to this the unworkmanlike methods of laying them, can we wonder at the results? Again, in order to economize expense, several houses are connected together by one drain leading to the street sewer, and by a pipe whose capacity is scarcely sufficient for a single house. Of these we have seen frequent examples. The effect of this is that, the moment any obstruction takes place in the main common drain, all the houses connected therewith suffer from the poisonous sewer gases, which have no other outlet. In the construction of traps there are also radical defects; some soil-pipes have so shallow a bend that but a very small quantity of water is retained in them; others are fitted with an iron cap, which is fastened by ear-pieces working on a shoulder; others again have simply a flat iron cap, without any means of fastening, being retained in place only by their own weight, and our experience in the examination of these two latter kinds is that there is no packing used between the cap and pipe, and, being made of rough iron casting, there is nothing to prevent the escape of gases directly from the sewer into the dwelling. Often we find the loose cap entirely off from the pipe, and not unfrequently the screw cap is found unscrewed and merely set upon the open pipe. Iron sewer-pipes are found to be joined without lead packing in the joints, and without a sleeve to cover the shoulder of the joint; cement or stoneware pipes are rarely found with the joints securely cemented.

Again, we frequently find in the cellar bottom a small cess-pool, without stench-trap, connected directly with the sewer-pipe. These generally have either an open pipe or a flag-stone perforated with one or more holes, for the purpose of allowing any accumulation of water that may occur in the cellar bottom, from springs or otherwise, to flow off into the sewer. These are dangerous openings; through these the poisonous gases of the street sewer constantly emanate, and, gradually, insidiously permeate the upper dwelling-rooms. Sometimes the cold air for the furnace or heater supply is taken only from the cellar, having no shaft or box leading to the external atmosphere, and through this service not only the foul air of the cellar, but the sewer gases, escaping from the cess-pool openings, are carried directly into the dwelling, sitting and sleeping rooms.

The damages incurred from these sources cannot be overestimated. The inhalation of these insidious and actively poisonous gases, which enter the sleeping rooms at night, through the defective sewer-pipe, uncovered trap in soil-pipe, untrapped wash-basin, waste-pipe defective, water-closet and bath-tub waste-pipe, cannot but produce such results as may be observed in many families, when complaint is made of sleepless nights, violent headaches, languor, lassitude, want of appetite, feverishness, as some of the slighter symptoms may be described, all of which may pass off after coming in contact with a fresh pure atmosphere, but which may, if continued too long, result in a prostrative slow or rapid fever, which will be called typhoid, typhus, remittent, or spotted fever, as the poison imbibed may elect to produce. Indeed, there are good reasons for believing that through these channels contagion finds a ready transmission.

Since the communication forwarded at a previous meeting of your Board, careful investigation in several houses has convinced us that the deaths by spotted fever that occurred in them some three weeks since and later, were caused by defective sewerage. As a striking instance, it may be mentioned that in a private brown-stone dwelling in West Forty-third-street, where a little child died from spotted fever last week, after only a few hours' illness, were found in the cellar bottom two separate cess-pools, having direct pipe connection with the main sewer, without any traps whatever, being, in fact, a ventilating flue for the escape of sewer gases directly into the house. In the same house was found an open joint, where the soil-pipe from the water-closet entered the sewer-pipe, and in the four-inch sewer-pipe itself an open hole, one and one-half inches in diameter.

The examination of another brown-stone dwelling in East Forty-eighth-street disclosed a four-inch iron sewer-pipe, having the main waste-pipe of one and a half inches in diameter simply entering it, without closing the joint. In this house a child died last week, aged three years, after three weeks' illness, of spotted fever.

In a tenement-house in Washington-street, where two deaths of children by the same disease took place recently, the cause was undoubtedly the same, intensified by other filthy conditions. In York-street the tenants fled the building after two sudden deaths had taken place from the same disease, where the stench was intolerable from bad sewerage, filthy privies, and other equally poisonous conditions.

At four other tenement-houses—Tenth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, West Twenty-seventh-street and West Twenty-sixth-street—where cases of spotted fever were reported during the past week, like conditions of bad drainage were found present, exhibiting much the same conditions, absence of traps in water pipes connected with the sewers being one of the direct causes of the disease. These are but a few of the instances which we are cognizant of, and this matter is becoming of so serious an import to all our citizens that timely warning must be heeded.

It becomes the interest of every person to look after these matters on his own premises, and not rely upon his own inspection entirely in these matters. It requires the experience of a careful and reliable plumber to investigate and examine every pipe, joint, cesspool and sewer connection, to see and remedy all defects. And, where it is possible, (and it should be made possible in every dwelling, even at the expense of defacing some rooms for a time,) the soil-pipe should be carried through the roof, affording an open, unobstructed outlet for all sewer gases, above and beyond direct inhalation. Diffused in the atmosphere and largely diluted, these gases become innocuous; confined in close rooms and concentrated, they are poisonous in the highest degree.

The provision of a direct open sewer pipe extending above the roof of the house affords a free escape for sewer gases where this dilution can take place without danger to health or life, and at the same time obviates another condition that frequently occurs in the following manner: Probably very many persons have observed in their dwellings that at certain times there is a very offensive odor which usually occurs after a rain. The explanation of which is this: The leader from the roof is usually connected with the sewer pipe at its lowest point; whenever it rains this leader becomes filled with roof water, which, rushing downward through the soil pipe, causes an exhaustion of all or several of the traps in the various house connections from the waste pipes of the water-closets, wash-basins, &c., and until these exhausted traps become again filled with water by an accidental usage, there is really no obstruction whatever to the escape of the sewer gases through them into the dwellings, and from the fact of an increased pressure upon the capacity of the sewer itself, these gases are forced unusually backward through these openings thus created into the various rooms of the house.

This subject is by no means exhausted, but fearing to trespass further upon the time of the Board, I beg leave to submit the foregoing remarks upon the practical difficulties that are constantly met with in applying remedies to these conditions, which an army of inspectors would be necessary to inspect and report to your Board upon every instance that exists at the present moment in this city, but by calling attention to these highly interesting and most important facts, each person in his own house will be able to apply such remedies as may be necessary.

Burglars Outwitted—An Ingenious Contrivance.

A method of rendering safes absolutely burglar-proof has long been sought for in vain. The object has at last been attained by a device whose effectiveness is only equaled by its simplicity. It consists of a complete casing of tin, in which any ordinary safe may be placed, and which, when the door is closed, cannot be penetrated, even to the depth of a single plate of tin, without sounding an alarm loud enough to frighten the boldest of Jack Sheppards, or to awaken the drowsiest of watchmen. The protector, as the case is called, when closed, completes a battery circuit which is broken by either opening the door or cutting into the walls. The breaking of the circuit releases the armatures of electro-magnets, which, in their movement away from the magnets that previously held them, unlock a train of clock-work placed in a position inaccessible to burglars. This clock-work, once set in motion, sounds an alarm for at least one hour by the beating of a gong and the ringing of bells. It can be stopped only by a person who knows the combination upon which it is set, this being in principle like the standard combination-locks now generally used on bankers' safes and vaults. We have not space to fully explain the nature of this admirable contrivance, which may be examined at the office of the Safe Protection Company, No. 265 Broadway.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Anglo-American Treaty—Public Sentiment in Great Britain—Movements of the Prince of Wales—The English in Africa—Sir Samuel Baker's Doings—Political Assassination in the Metropolis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1872.

I will endeavor in a few words to describe what appears to be the prevailing views in this country on the *Alabama* question. On one point there is a unanimous agreement—it is held to be impossible that under the existing treaty we should allow the claims for indirect damages growing out of the *Alabama* depredations to be submitted to the tribunal of Geneva; and the reason is that it was never in the mind of the Government or of the country that such claims should be submitted. When the American case was first published, it created so much surprise that for the moment it was doubted whether the English Government might not in some shape have assented to the production of the indirect claims, and glossed over the fact in the public discussion of the subject. It was forgotten, so little had the possibility been before contemplated, that in point of fact, this very question was glanced at in the House of Lords, and that Lord GRANVILLE and Lord RIPON at once stated that these claims were not to be presented. Gen. SCHENCK was present, and neither then nor at any other time said anything to disturb this view. Since the negotiations first commenced a good deal has been said and written about the American claims under the treaty, and yet never in any article, or in any speech, was there any kind of allusion to these indirect damages as a subject for the arbitrators' decision, with the single exception of Lord CAIRNS' casual criticism, which was at once dismissed as pettifogging and hypercritical. I do not think any American who has lived in this country during the last year, mixing with the people, reading the newspapers and hearing the talk of the day can say that the possibility of such an interpretation as the American case puts upon the treaty was for a moment present to the minds of Englishmen. It is possible that Englishmen's representatives were dull or careless; that they blundered stupidly and inexcusably; that their Government at home was also dull and stupid. The only other supposition is either that the negotiators deliberately deceived the Government, or that the Government and the negotiators together conspired to deceive the country. I need hardly say that no one in this country believes that either the Ministry or the negotiators are capable of such conduct as this, and I cannot think that this view will meet with any more acceptance on your side of the ocean. Here we touch on the question, whether the Government was to blame for the misunderstanding that has arisen. On this point, opinion is divided, the balance of opinion rather inclining to the condemnation of the Government. It is held that the Government ought not to have been satisfied with the mere omission of any specific mention of the indirect claims, and should have insisted upon an express statement that they were not to be included in the reference. Of course, if there has been blundering it deserves severe condemnation, but it should scarcely be made a ground for holding us to an interpretation of the treaty which was never contemplated. I do not find any disposition to impute to the American Government dishonesty in the matter. Mr. GLADSTONE, on Tuesday, used an unfortunate expression which he, next day, hastened to explain away. What he meant was that from our point of view the treaty could be read only in one way, but he did not dispute the right of the American Government to read it from their point of view in a different way. In such a case a great deal depends on what is previously in the mind of the people who construe a particular sentence. The gist of the question so far is this: The American Government read the treaty one way, the English Government read it another way. Will the American Government hold the English Government bound to fulfill the treaty in a sense which was not present to its mind when the treaty was signed? It must be remembered that no injury has as yet occurred to anybody. It is not as if Englishmen had gone to arbitration and repudiated the arbitrators' right of judgment only when judgment had been given against them. At once, as soon as the American interpretation of the treaty was known, (as soon, that is, as was consistent with the respectful and considerate treatment due to the United States Government, that interpretation was challenged. If Englishmen blundered they blundered in good faith, and as soon as the misunderstanding was discovered it was pointed out. When the claims for Fenian damages were before the negotiators it was intimated by the American Government that on political grounds it was debarred from admitting them. The same may be said of these indirect damages. It would be disgraceful for a Government to enter into a treaty for arbitration in such matters unless it was prepared to carry out the full decisions of the arbiters against it. Whether it is possible that the negotiations as to the form of the reference to the tribunal should now be renewed is of course another question. It must be remembered that international arbitration on this scale is in its infancy, and that the English Government, in its apology and acceptance of retrospective rules, have made what, from its point of view, are considerable concessions. I do not think that, in the present temper of the people, it is possible for the Government to go further than it has gone. In the course of time the system of arbitration may be established on such a basis that it will operate as an ordinary Court of law, but at present it is in a crude and imperfect stage. Parliament met on Tuesday, but the only debates of importance were those on the treaty, and I presume you know the substance of them already. Mr. DENISON has resigned the Speakership and Mr. BRAND has been elected. The Government has lost three seats this week, North-west Yorkshire, Galway and Kerry. For the Irish counties Home Rulers have been returned through the influence of the priests.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of WALES came from Sandringham to Windsor today, and on Monday or Tuesday goes to Osborne. He is able to ride on horseback daily, to see his friends, to attend to various matters of business, and if he were an ordinary patient would, no doubt, be pronounced quite well. He is thinner and paler than before his illness, but not so much pulled down as might be expected. The arrangements for the great thanksgiving ceremony in St. Paul's are now being busily carried out. Already a civil war, which has some promise of becoming uncivil, has broken out between the Court and the city. The Lord Chamberlain asserts his right to grant admission to a State ceremony wherever it is held. The Lord Mayor and Corporation take their stand on the indisputable geographical fact that St. Paul's is on their side of Temple Bar. Everybody wants to be present, although it is remembered that on the occasion of the Duke of WELLINGTON's funeral, most of the people who had, as a great favor, got tickets for the Cathedral, decided at the last moment, that there was more to be seen outside, and left the church empty. There is a cheerful letter in today's papers, in which the writer says: "When the many tiers of wood-work are in their places, the interior of the building may be likened to a vast furnace ready to be lit. It would only require a few lighted shavings, fanned by strong currents of air, always present in the building, to set the whole in a roaring blaze, and destroy the Cathedral in an hour." What a chance for the Fenians! Perhaps, after this, there will be less of a rush for tickets. Malicious people suggest that the Lord Chamberlain wrote the letter, to save himself from being worried for places. Some laughter has been occasioned by the equivocal phrase in the Queen's speech, suggesting that "necessary" accommodation should be provided for Lords and Commons. The other day a laborer got drunk, and, having a pot of white paint, amused himself by ornamenting Sir ROBERT PEEL's monument, in Cheapside, with the inscription: "Who would have thought the Prince of Wales would have lived!" He got off with a small fine.

THE ENGLISH IN AFRICA.

A treaty has just been concluded by which the Government has bought up all the rights of the Dutch over the gold coast. In Holland there is some soreness about this, and the *Dagblad*, in announcing the news, surrounds it with a deep black border; and some opposition has also been manifested by the natives. The fact seems to be that the divided jurisdiction of Holland and England was taken advantage of by lawless persons, colonists and natives alike, and was also a source of strength to King Jack and King Pepper, the respective sovereigns of Ashantee and Dahomey, who naturally resented every interference with their dealings in slaves and ferocious onslaughts on their neighbors. The protectorate of the coast will now be exclusively in the hands of England, and better order will henceforth be maintained there. But, on the other hand, it is doubted whether England shall not have to pay pretty smartly for the privilege of playing policeman over King Jack and King Pepper, and whether the game is worth the candle. The Prince of WALES has just received a long letter from Sir SAMUEL BAKER, which makes us very glad that Lord CLARENDON distinctly warned that lively crusador that he must not identify himself with England or reckon upon her protection in going up the Nile. Sir SAMUEL is now on solid ground at Gondokoro, after twelve months spent in unhealthy morasses. He is a Major General and Pasha of the first-class in Egypt, and commands an army in the Viceroy's name; but the Egyptian Government does not relish his interference with the slave-trade, and delayed his expedition for a season, and his own men and officers are now turning against him. This is the sort of work he is engaged in:

> "During my stay of seven months at Tewfikeezah, I stopped all vessels, released the slaves and put the principal traders in irons. * * * The Bares quickly declared against annexation to Egypt, and refused to acknowledge the Viceroy's authority. * * * I at once declared war and I have already given them several lessons, which must show them that the troops are very different from the irregular bands of the traders."

He has also driven all private traders out of the country and established a Government monopoly of the ivory trade. He is now engaged in establishing a Government, and securing a base for operations, so that he apparently expects more fighting. This may be very good fun for BAKER, but perhaps it is not surprising that the Bares don't altogether like it.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATION IN LONDON.

A few years ago a carpet-bag was found hanging over one of the bridges across the Thames, suspended by a rope to the balustrades. When the bag was opened it was found to contain a human body, cut up into small pieces. The body was never identified, but it was supposed to be that of a foreigner, and there was a suspicion that the man might have been murdered as a traitor to some political conspiracy. It is known that branches of the Carbonari, as well as of the Internationalists, occasionally hold meetings in London, and an incident has just occurred which leads some people to believe that the Russians have also a similar fraternity in full working order in this country. Mr. L. BAUER, the Moscow agent of BLEWS & SONS, of Birmingham, the contractors to the city of Moscow Gas Company, arrived in London on the 25th January, put up at the Charing Cross Hotel, was seen there by several acquaintances, and on the 26th telegraphed to Birmingham that he would go there by the afternoon train. He has never since been seen, and no trace of him has been discovered. On the 3d February, Messrs. BLEWS & SONS received a letter in his writing, dated from London, Jan. 27. In substance, it was as follows:

> "As a special grace, permission has been granted to me to address these lines to you; they will be the last—because, in a few hours, I shall be dead. In good faith of doing a good deed, I joined some people a few years ago. About a year since, I discovered my great mistake; because I am not bad enough to carry out some consequences of my vow—the very point of my misunderstanding—and ever since I lived in dread, although I was not prepared for this, when one of these devils in the shape of men peremptorily stopped me from leaving London yesterday noon. I was not even aware of being so closely watched. Having no choice left but either to do things against which my whole soul revolts, and which I find utterly impossible to do, or to die myself, I have chosen death, and shall die in some hours hence. It is a very hard thing I feel to go thus suddenly forever, without seeing anybody whom I loved once more, and my heart breaks when I think of my family and my poor girl in Russia; but it cannot be helped. I know but too well my fate is sealed, and I am quite composed now."

This letter was inclosed in the following:

> "SIR: The foolish author of the inclosed brief has informed you right; he is dead. Our safety forbids us to send you your property, to wit: Some papers, which have been burned. We are, Sir, A SUFFICIENT NUMBER."

Those who do not believe in a political opposition, think poor BAUER has gone mad. This is, perhaps, the more reasonable conclusion.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The Attorney-General has not yet finished his speech, but the monologue has, this week, been diversified by a grand battle-royal between the counsel. Sir J. COLERIDGE has been called a silver-tongued orator, but it is the sort of silver which has an affinity to caustic. He has from time to time dropped some sharp allusions to the conduct of the case for the claimant, and insinuated pretty plainly that it had not only been concocted but was now prosecuted by people who knew very well that it was nothing but a fraud and injustice. On Tuesday he brought out the fact that one attorney after another had thrown up the case, and that in December last Mr. ROSE and his son, two of the principal partners in the firm of attorneys now acting for the plaintiff, had refused to have anything more to do with it. This drew forth a letter of explanation from Mr. ROSE, confirming his withdrawal, and the Chief-Justice thereupon insisted that the actual agents in the case should be distinctly named. In the afternoon, Sergt. BALLANTINE opened out on the Attorney-General for his "cruel and unjustifiable" imputations; Mr. GIFFORD also had his fling; and the Attorney-General wound up the incident by adhering to what he had said and by declaring that when he saw irregularities committed he should continue to point them out. On the whole, the feeling of the Bar is decidedly against the Attorney-General. There are various things in the management of the case upon which he had a right to comment, but he should have stopped short before imputing dishonorable conduct to the counsel on the other side. It is an old rule that an advocate is not bound to sit in judgment on his client, and that he is not supposed to express any personal opinion as to the rights or wrongs of a suit. His business is to put his client's case in the best way and to see that he has the advantage of whatever protection or assistance the law allows him. There is, of course, an obvious distinction between appearing for a man like the claimant in this case, who may be an imposter, but who has not yet been legally proved to be so, and acting as standing counsel to a company of victorious scoundrels, who triumphed over their opponents by taking Justice into their pay, as well as by theft and forgery—a remark which I may be permitted to make in reference to recent charges against a prominent member of the New-York Bar.

F. H. J.

CORRUPTION ON THE BENCH.

Judge Cardozo's Connection with the Black Friday Business Under Investigation.

Whatever connection Judge CARDOZO had with the Black Friday panic the Judiciary Committee are evidently determined to know. It was supposed that yesterday's session would open other charges against the Judge, but when the Committee commenced their third session at 10 o'clock DAVID D. FIELD was examined in the Gold Exchange Bank matter. After Mr. FIELD Messrs. LOEW, OSBORNE, HENRY M. SMITH and WM. HEATH testified in the same matter. It is supposed with good reason that the Pearsall case, referred to in the TIMES of yesterday, was investigated in part. At 4½ o'clock the Committee adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Judge BARNARD was at the Fifth-avenue Hotel with ANDREWS, his counsel, and several friends.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Feb. 22: Nos. 124, 133, 179, 180, 143, 160, 163, 154.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Nos. 33, 70.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 21.

By Judge Barrett.

Lear vs. Lear; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Lester et al. vs. Cohen; order settled.

By Judge Barnard.

D. Elston vs. Patrick Murray et al.; motion granted.

James Hurray vs. Jacob Truaff et al.; motion denied.

Aaron Clark vs. Robert H. Coburn et al.; report confirmed.

George B. Ketchum et al. vs. Charles Knight et al.; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 21.

By Judge Monell.

John J. Philbrick vs. Henry C. Dallett et al.; case and amendments to stand as already settled.

John J. Rockwell vs. Emil C. Cohen, two actions; order granted.

Samuel V. Hoffman vs. Abraham Harmens; order granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 169.—*Walker et al. vs. Derby et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This suit was brought to rescind the sale of real estate in Chicago made to Derby in March, 1867, for the alleged reason that he fraudulently conspired with the plaintiffs' agents to buy the property in his name, but secretly for his and their joint benefit, at a grossly inadequate price. The defendants were required to answer the bill under oath, and met the plaintiffs' charges with a direct and positive denial, and the Court, after a full examination of all the facts, found for the defendants and dismissed the bill. It is here urged that the Court erred in admitting the testimony of certain witnesses for the defense, and particularly that of Derby and of one Munroe; and it is contended that, without the testimony of these witnesses, the decree would have been, upon uncontroverted facts, in favor of the complainants, as it ought to have been, even with such evidence.

P. Phillips for appellants; O. Beckwith for appellee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DECISION BY JUDGE BLATCHFORD, IN ADMIRALTY.

Harold F. Gessing vs. The Steamer Hansa.—This was an action to recover $160,000 damages for the loss of the Norwegian bark *Rhea*, lost by collision with the German steamer *Hansa*. The collision took place on the morning of the 31st of May, 1871, about 2½ o'clock, and at a point in the Atlantic about 350 miles from Sandy Hook. There was a fog at the time, and the *Hansa*, coming on at a high rate of speed, struck the bark a square blow between the main and mizzenmast and cut into her eighteen feet; she immediately backed, the bark drifted off and disappeared in the fog, and went down with eight of the fifteen men composing her crew aboard. Seven men were on the deck at the time, and six of these escaped by jumping on the steamer; the seventh, the look-out man, was lost. The survivors were all examined as witnesses in the case. The libelants alleged that the collision was caused by the high speed at which the steamer was running, there being a heavy fog on; the claimants reply that the speed was not too great, as the fog was light and drifting, occasionally clearing up, and that all proper fog-signals and lights were used. Judge BLATCHFORD, after reviewing all the evidence in a long decision, and citing numerous authorities, says: "The result of all the authorities is, that while the justifiable rate of speed will depend upon the circumstances of the case, there is no such criterion as that the steamer may go at a rate such as will enable her to stop within an assumed distance at which she may, under favorable circumstances, expect to hear a fog-horn or a steam-whistle, if blown. The present case illustrates the folly of such a test. Neither vessel heard the signal of the other. Yet, on the evidence, each gave the proper signal. The bark could do nothing but what she did. The steamer could easily have been going at less speed. I put the decision as to affirmative fault on the *Hansa*, on the ground solely of the *Hansa's* speed not having been, under the circumstances, that moderate speed in a fog, required of her by the rules of navigation. There must be a decree for the libelant with costs, with reference to a Commissioner to ascertain damages.

NEW RULE IN THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

The following rule was issued yesterday by Judge BLATCHFORD in the United States District Court:

Hereafter, in all cases of voluntary bankruptcy, where the schedule filed by the petitioner shall give the address of a creditor as "New York City," they shall, in addition, state the street and number; and the same rule shall apply to lists of creditors in proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy. In all proofs of debt, where the address of the creditor is given as New-York City, the street and number shall be given. All notices mailed by the Marshal, or the clerk, to creditors residing in the City of New-York, shall be directed to the street address of the creditor; and the Marshal in making return of the execution of a warrant; and the Clerk, in making return of the mailing of notices to creditors, under an order to show cause why a bankrupt's discharge should not be granted, shall, in addition, certify to the Register a list of those creditors whose notices have been returned from the Post-office.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

In the case of The United States vs. A quantity of lager-beer, claimed by P. Anlers, brewer, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for the claimants, releasing the goods, condemnation of which was sought on the ground of false returns of the business done in the brewery.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—FEB. 21.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS—LIBEL AND "QUACK" MEDICINES—THE PRESS SUSTAINED.

Marcus L. Byrn vs. Orange Judd.—This action, already noticed in the TIMES, was concluded yesterday, after a trial of more than a week's duration. The plaintiff, it will be remembered, sued defendant for an alleged libel, published in the *American Agriculturist*, of which defendant is the publisher. The substance of the libel was, that the plaintiff, who is a physician, published a "bad book," sold medicines to match, and was an "unmitigated scoundrel," against whom the public was cautioned. The book criticised was a small pamphlet addressed particularly to the young. The defense was that the alleged libel being true was no libel at all; that plaintiff did sell a bad book and bad medicines, and for so doing defendant was justified in the criticism that he (plaintiff) was an "unmitigated scoundrel." On behalf of plaintiff it was testified to that the same subjects referred to in his book were discussed in elementary medical works, and that the medicines, if not effective for the purposes advertised, were nevertheless harmless. On the part of the defense a number of physicians were examined, most of them among the most eminent in the profession, who testified that though the subject of plaintiff's book was discussed in medical works, yet such discussion was intended for the profession and not for the public, and that the general tendency of the book, which was the subject of criticism, was immoral.

Judge BRADY, in his charge, left it to the jury to say whether defendant had sustained his justification by proving that the plaintiff's book was bad, and his medicines bad; and, such facts being proved, whether they justified the criticism that the plaintiff was an "unmitigated scoundrel." If the jury should find, he said, that defendant had not justified by proving the truth of the alleged libel, then they were entitled to take into consideration, in mitigation of damages, the absence of malice on the part of plaintiff. After about two hours' absence in the jury-room, the jurors returned into Court with a verdict in favor of the defendant.

H. B. Allen for plaintiff; Amos G. Hull for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL—TERM PART I.—FEB. 21.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN REAL ESTATE—BREACH OF CONTRACT OF SALE.

Charles H. Heinberg vs. Joseph Ismay.—This was an action to recover damages for the nonfulfillment of a contract to sell real estate. Defendant contracted April 30, 1868, to sell certain lots to plaintiff at a stipulated price, receiving $50 to bind the contract. Subsequently defendant failed to complete the contract, alleging as an excuse that his wife refused to join with him in the deed, but offering his own deed, which was refused. Plaintiff thereupon brought his present suit for damages, claiming to recover the difference between the contract-price and the greater amount at which the property could subsequently have been sold. Judge FREEDMAN held that the failure of the defendant to complete the contract not being the result of fraud, he having no power to compel his wife to sign a deed, the damages should be purely nominal, covering only the sum paid on account, and the necessary expenses to which plaintiff was put in relation to the property. Verdict for plaintiff for $804 66.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

There will be a Trial Term of this branch of the Court on the first Monday of March next in lieu of the term to be held in April next. Judge VAN BRUNT will preside.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 21.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C....115⅛	200	Mariposa Pf....... 2
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R....114⅝	100	P. M. S. S. Co...s3. 58
5,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111	50	do.......... 58⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........b3.110½	100	do...bet. call. 58
15,000	do.........c.110⅛	200	do............ 57⅞
3,000	do...........110⅛	800	W. U. Tel bet.call. 70
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111⅝	900	do.............. 69⅞
40,000	do........b3.111⅝	300	do.............. 69⅞
50,500	do...........111⅝	600	do.............. 69⅞
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '68.112¼	100	do...........b3. 69⅞
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old. 67	100	do.............. 69⅞
100,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n... 67	1000	do.............. 69⅞
500	Brook. 6s, W. L. 94½	50	Am. Merch. U. Ex. 69
3,000	Harlem 1st......102½	10	Erie Railway...... 31⅞
5,000	Alb. & Susq. 2d. 99½	200	do...bet. call. 31⅞
1,000	Mich. So. Bds...104	3700	N. Y. C.&H.Ctfs. 93⅛
9,000	Cen. Pac. G.Bds.102⅛	200	C.&Pitts. guar.b.c. 90⅛
5,000	U. Pac. 1st...... 91⅛	13	C., C., Cin. & I. C.. 88
22,000	do........... 91	100	L. S. & M. So...b3. 91⅞
5,000	do........... 90⅞	200	do.............. 91⅞
2,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 86⅛	100	do...bet. call. 91⅛
5,000	H.&St.J.8s.C.bs. 95	100	do.............. 91⅛
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st St. Louis div.. 90	600	Union Pacific...... 37⅞
		500	do...bet. call. 37⅞
		400	do.............. 37⅞
3,000	Chi. & N. W. C.. 94⅛	500	do.............. 37⅛
5,000	Gt. West. 2d.... 89⅝	200	do............c. 37⅞
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st..106	400	do............c. 37⅞
4,000	Mor. & Es. 2d... 99¼	100	do.............. 37⅞
2,500	Clev. & Pitts.2d.102	1300	do.............. 37
1,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d. 86¼	100	do.............. 36⅝
3,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st. 94½	200	do...........s10. 35
1,000	M.&St.P.7 3-10C. 94	100	do.............. 36¼
1,000	M.&St.P.1st I.d. 89½	277	Chi. & N. W....... 75
5,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st. 92¼	1900	do...bet. call. 75⅛
5,000	do........... 92⅛	200	do.............. 75⅛
20,000	Bost., H. & E... 40	200	do............b3. 75⅛
5,000	E.T.,V.& G. 1st. 93	100	N. J. Cen.......111
1,000	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st, E. div....... 93½	200	Chi. & R. I...b. c.111⅛
		200	do.............111⅛
6,000	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st, W. div....... 91½	300	Tol., Wab. & W.... 75⅝
		50	P., Ft.W.&C. guar. 98
1,000	Ced. F.& M. 1st. 83⅛	7	do.............. 97
40	Ocean Bank........ 30	300	St. L. & Iron M... 76
10	Corn Ex. Bank.....125	100	do.bet. call.c. 76⅛
11	Cen. Nat. Bank...100⅛	200	do...........b30.. 76½
30	Bank.&Brok. Ass. 92	20	Chi. & Alton......123
80	Del. &Hud. Canal.120	40	Morris & Essex... 92⅛
500	Quick.Min. Co.b.c. 34⅛	19	N. Y.&N. H.scrip.136
100	Quick. Pf......... 37⅛	1000	Ohio & Miss.b. c. 44⅛
100	do...bet. call. 38	300	do.............. 44⅛
300	do............c. 38	500	do.............. 44⅛
100	do.............. 38⅛	5	Rome & Wat.......100

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s,'81 C., c.115⅛	300	Quicksilver Pref.. 38
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, call bds., 2d series...........112⅛	50	do.............. 37⅛
		100	Am. Mer. U. Ex. bet. call....... 68
3,500	U. S. 5-20 C.,'62..111	200	Erie............. 31⅛
60,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...........110⅛	100	Erie Pref......... 62
		400	Union Pacific...... 35⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new...........110½	100	do...........s60. 35
		300	do.............. 36
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111⅝	400	do.............. 35⅞
4,000	do...........111⅝	200	do..bet. call. 36
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.112¼	800	do............c. 36
100,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.110⅛	700	do.............. 36¼
10,000	do...........110⅝	500	do.............. 36⅛
33,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old. 67	100	do............c. 36¼
5,000	N. C. 6s, old bs. 34	2500	do...........s60. 33⅝
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs.102⅛	200	Reading..bet.c. c.114⅝
14,000	U. Pacific 1st... 91	13	Mich. Central.....117
5,000	do........... 90⅞	700	Cleve. & P. Guar. 90⅛
5,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 86⅛	100	Chic. & N. W...... 74⅞
2,000	do........... 86⅛	200	do..b. c. b3. 75
2,000	Tol., P. & W. 2d 84⅛	200	do...........b5. 75
1,000	Chic. & N.W.1st 98	200	do.............. 75
16	Shoe & L. Bank...159⅛	100	do...........b3. 75⅛
10	Merchants' Bank.120⅛	100	do...........b5. 75⅛
100	Canton Co......... 81⅛	100	N. J. Central......111
200	do..bet. call. 81⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pref. 77⅛
500	Cons. Coal of Md. bet. cal........ 37	10	Del., Lack. West.. 103
		200	Boston, H.& Erie. 4
200	do........... 36⅛	300	St. L. & I. M..... 76
20	Cumb.Coal & Iron 52	140	Morris & Essex... 92⅛
100	W. U. Tel.bet.call 69⅛	100	Ohio & M..b.c.b3. 44⅛
300	do........... 69⅛		

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21—P. M.

The Birthday of WASHINGTON is made a legal Holiday by the Laws of New-York, and no business will be done at Bank or on the Stock Exchange to-morrow. The Brokers will observe this Anniversary as a close Holiday, and we shall report no Stock or Financial news in this column of the TIMES for Friday morning.

The sealed offers for the $1,000,000 Treasury Gold, sold at noon today, amounted to $8,261,000, ranging 109.76 to 110.51½ ⅌ cent. The round bid of Messrs. L. VON HOFFMAN & Co. for $1,000,000, at 110.51½ ⅌ cent., was accepted. The price in the open market then advanced to 110⅜ ⅌ cent., after previous sales at 110⅜@110½ ⅌ cent. The market is firm, on the trade demand to pay Customs and to buy Exchange, but the belief in a further material advance, as we get into the Spring season, is not so strong or general as to induce active speculation. On the first of March the Treasury will pay out $4,800,000 Gold Interest on the 5 ⅌ cent. 10-40 Loan, and on the 7th, $20,000,000 Principal of the 6 ⅌ cent. 5-20 Loan of 1862, called in on 90 days' notice, will fall due. The Secretary of the Treasury has had a standing offer, open to the holders of these Bonds, to redeem in advance, with interest to the date of presentation, but up to Monday last, only $969,000 of the $20,000,000 had been presented. We hear of several considerable parcels advised by Cable as now on the way from Europe, where $16,000,000 of the series called in were held. The Customs receipts this week at New-York are unusually large thus far, and several heavy steamer cargoes remain to be entered and the duties paid on Friday, after the Holiday. Some of the Street opinions in regard to the Gold market look to relief from the Customs accumulation by the early March disbursements above noticed, but the effect upon the price will measurably depend upon the supply of Exchange, at the time, for reimbursing the collection of 5-20s for Foreign Account. Should Bills be scarce, the shipment of Gold may be rendered unnecessary earlier in the season than usual. The question will turn upon the renewal of demand for American Bonds abroad, interrupted by the Washington Treaty affair. The banking letters by the Cunarder of Feb. 9 and 10, received this afternoon, were written when the excitement in England was at its height, and their tone is somewhat blue. Since then, of course, the Cable advices are ten or twelve days later, and there is a calmer temper to the markets abroad.

Money was in fair supply to the Brokers today at 6@7 ⅌ cent. The Banks are not lending very freely, but private banking balances seem to be large, especially at 7 ⅌ cent.

Exchange closes firm at 109⅜ ⅌ cent. for 60 days London, and 110⅛@110⅜ ⅌ cent. short sight. There is an extra inquiry for Bills to cover sales, made a fortnight ago, of United States Stocks to arrive. Several considerable parcels of the New 5 ⅌ cents are known to have arrived.

The Public Funds here were firm today, on a limited offering, and some demand for 5-20s of 1867 apparently for Foreign account, or to cover short sales for Foreign account.

On the Stock Exchange there was a reaction, after the earliest transactions of the morning, against Union Pacific Stock, and a very large business in the Stock soon followed, as well for cash as on seller's option. The decline was from 38⅜ cash to 35⅜ cash and 33⅜ seller's option. The "corner" in the Stock appears to be given up, for the present, at least, but whether by common consent of the parties engaged in the movement, or by breach of faith or some other unexpected supply of the Cash Stock, we are unable to say. The general market for other Roads and for Telegraph and Pacific Mail, which promised a rise late on yesterday, was more or less adversely influenced by the break in the "favorite," and after the Boards closed as follows, as compared with Tuesday night. The changes in the Railway Bonds and Southern State Stocks were not important.

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 21.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s..........	108⅛	108⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July.	111⅝	111⅝
American Gold................	110⅛	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days......	109⅛	109⅛
N. Central and Hudson........	97⅛	97⅛
N. Y. C. & Hudson Debt Ctfs.	93⅛	93
Reading......................	114⅝	113⅞
Chicago and Rock Island......	111⅛	111⅛
North-west Common............	75⅛	74⅞
North-west Preferred.........	91⅛	91⅛
Pacific Mail.................	58	57⅞
St. Paul Preferred...........	77⅛	77⅛
St. Paul Common..............	57	56⅛
Ohio and Mississippi.........	45⅛	44⅛
Toledo and Wabash............	76	75⅛
Western Telegraph............	70⅛	69⅛
Erie.........................	31⅛	31
Union Pacific................	38⅛	35
Lake Shore...................	91⅛	91⅛

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange at 5 o'clock P. M., the speculation in the Railroads and Miscellaneous Stocks was dull.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1872. }

Gold receipts.....................	$1,166,851 56
Gold payments....................	335,279 20
Gold balance.....................	74,725,650 53
Currency receipts................	139,125 16
Currency payments................	288,087 83
Currency balance.................	5,842,707 53
Customs..........................	336,000 00

The following are the last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States—the market closing steady:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81......	115⅛	5-20 reg., '67..........	111⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81.....	114⅝	5-20 coup., '67.........	111⅝
5-20 reg., '62...........	111⅛	5-20 reg., '68..........	112⅛
5-20 coup., '62..........	111⅛	5-20 coup., '68.........	112¼
5-20 reg., '64...........	111⅛	10-40 reg..............	107⅛
5-20 coup., '64..........	111⅛	10-40 coup.............	110⅛
5-20 reg., '65...........	111⅛	5s, reg., '81...........	108⅛
5-20 coup., '65..........	111⅛	5s, coup., '81..........	108⅛
5-20 reg., '65, n. 1.....	110⅛	6s, currency...........	114⅛
5-20 coup., '65, n. 1....	110½		

The following are the prices bid for the State Bonds called at the Stock Exchange Board:

Tennessee 6s, old.........	67	La. 8s, Levee bds., '75.	84
Tenn. 6s, new bds.........	67	California 7s...........	112
Virginia 6s, old..........	53	Connecticut 6s..........	100⅛
Va. 6s, new bds...........	66	Ark. 6s, Funded.........	56
Va. 6s, reg. old..........	44	Ark. 7s, M.O. & R. Riv.	47
Va. 6s, consol. bds.......	54½	Ohio 6s, '75............	101
Va. 6s, Def. bds..........	17⅛	Ohio 6s, '81............	105
Ga. 7s, new bds...........	95	Ohio 6s, '86............	107
N. C. 6s, old.............	33	Kentucky 6s.............	97
N. C. 6s, F'nd'g Act, '68.	21	Indiana 5s..............	
N. C. 6s, new bds.........	17⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'nty L'n....	106⅝
N. C. 6s, Special Tax.....	14	N. Y. coup. B'nty L'n...	106⅝
S. Carolina 6s............	52	N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n, '73.	106⅛
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.....	22⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n, '74.	106⅛
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.....	31	N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n, '75.	106⅛
Missouri 6s...............	94⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n, '77.	106⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss..	92	N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n, '78.	106⅛
La. 6s, new Fund'g Dt.....	55	N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n, '74.	100
La. 8s, Levee bds.........	62		

The following bids were made today for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York..................	135	Hanover.................	102
Manhattan.................	145	Irving..................	124
Merchants'................	120	Metropolitan............	137⅛
Mechanics'................	130	People's................	135
Union.....................	137	Grocers'................	110
America...................	145	Nassau..................	106
City......................	225	Imp. and Traders'.......	160
Tradesmen's...............	150	Park....................	160
Fulton....................	158	N. Y. National Ex.......	97
Gallatin National.........	118	Central National........	100⅛
Merchants' Exchange.......	94	First National..........	200
State of New-York.........	112	Fourth National.........	110⅛
Commerce..................	118	Ninth National..........	109
Mech. Bkg. Ass............	130	Oriental................	150
Ocean.....................	x 34	Gold Exchange...........	103
Mercantile................	126	Bkrs. & Brokers' Ass....	92
American Exchange.........	113⅛	German American.........	104⅛
Bank of the Republic......	118⅛		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old..................	97	97½
City 6s, New..................	100⅛	100⅝
Camden and Amboy..............	125⅛	126
Pennsylvania Central..........	63⅛	63⅝
Reading.......................	114⅛	114⅜
Lehigh Valley.................	62⅛	62⅝
Catawissa Preferred...........	46⅛	47
Philadelphia and Erie.........	27⅛	27½
Northern Central..............	39⅛	39½
Lehigh Navigation.............	40⅛	40½
Lehigh Gold Loan..............	93	93½

The Union Pacific Railroad Company report as follows of their traffic department to the close of 1871:

1871.	Earnings.	Net Income.	Expenses.
January.........	$479,572	$281,061	$198,511
February........	373,924	237,467	136,457
March...........	499,899	275,483	224,415
April...........	604,247	268,401	335,845
May.............	724,466	345,349	379,116
June............	728,174	279,122	449,051
July............	672,633	316,302	355,390
August..........	681,865	299,624	382,241
September.......	800,401	298,022	502,379
October.........	777,362	395,322	382,040
November........	708,141	284,993	423,148
December........	525,000	350,000	175,000
Total, 1871.....	$7,576,750	$3,633,152	$3,943,597
Total, 1870.....	7,625,277	4,677,414	2,947,862

Increase of net earnings, 1871, over 1870, $995,735 28.

The Chicago & Alton Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.* on both Common and Preferred Capital, payable March 6. The transfers closed today.

The following note, addressed today to the President of the Stock Exchange, and by Board referred to the Governing Committee, has reference to the late defalcations of United States Pay-master HODGE:

DEAR SIR: In view of the fact which no doubt you have become aware through the public Press, that an indictment has been found against our house for aiding a Government officer in embezzling public funds, we deem it our duty to the Stock Exchange to ask that a Committee be appointed to investigate our books and correspondence, that the Stock Exchange shall be satisfied of the truth or falsity of the charge.

POLHAMIUS & JACKSON.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.

The large and continuous sales of Northern Pacific 7-30 Gold Bonds in this country and Europe guarantee the early completion of the entire line of road.

The Bonds are offered at par in currency, and are secured by a FIRST and ONLY Mortgage on the Road and its earnings and ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, including 23,000 acres of Agricultural, Mineral and Timber land for EVERY MILE OF ROAD.

They are issued in denominations of from $100 to $1,000 COUPON, and $100 to $10,000 REGISTERED, and in view of the ample security upon which they are based, we believe NO SAFER INVESTMENT can be made, nor one yielding a LARGER INCOME.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are for only $18,500 per mile, UPON A FINISHED ROAD, WHICH IS DOING A LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ Investors who are in search of a perfectly safe and highly profitable security, which can be obtained at a reasonable price, would do well to examine the claims of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway. These Bonds have only fifteen years to run, and are secured by a railroad already in successful operation, and by a land grant of 1,000,000 acres. Sold at 92½ and accrued interest in currency by WHITE, MORRIS & Co., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSTON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., who will furnish pamphlets and particulars.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 92½ and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,975 head, making a total since Friday last of 4,461 head, or 263 cars, against 172 cars for the same time last week. Holders were obliged to submit to a concession of fully ¼c. Market was firm at the decline; sales of 64 head of Iowa Steers, averaging 1,170 lbs., at $5 37½; 70 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,017 to 1,218 lbs., at $4 12½@$5 65; 56 head of Canadian Oxen and Steers, ranging from 1,022 to 1,300 lbs., at $5@$5 50; 16 Michigan Oxen, averaging 1,427 lbs., at $5 55; 164 head of Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,145 to 1,496 lbs., at $4 65@$6 50; 240 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,096 to 1,391 lbs., at $5 25@$6 65; 42 head prime Indiana Steers, averaging 1,580 lbs., at $7. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,414 head; since Friday, 8,782 head; market firm at last week's prices; sales of 91 Indiana Sheep, averaging 87 lbs., at $6 75; 279 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 73 to 87 lbs., at $5 55@$7 60; 190 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 77 lbs., at $6 50; 896 head Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 99 to 123 lbs., at $6 90@$7 35; 160 head choice Michigan Sheep, averaging 116 lbs., at $8 12½. HOGS—Receipts, 1,399 head; since Friday, 14,994 head; demand light, but market firm at a shade advance; sales of 903 head at $4 40@$4 50 for Light; $4 75@$5 for Medium and Heavy. Rail SHIPMENTS, none. FLOUR steady; city trade only. WHEAT firm and quiet; sales of 2,800 bushels of Duluth Spring at $1 45. CORN quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 59c.; 500 bushels at 60c. at the Niagara Elevator. OATS retailing at 46c. RYE neglected. BARLEY weak; sales of 7,200 bushels Canada at 90c.; 3,000 bushels two-rowed State at 72c. PORK and LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES—sales of 200 bbls. at about 89c. SEEDS quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—FLOUR buoyant and better; Superfine Winter sold at $5 75@$6; Extra do., $5 25@$6 50; Double Extra do., $6 65@$7; Treble Extra do., $7 25@$7 75; Family, $7 75@$8 50; Fancy, $8 75@$9 50. WHEAT quiet and steady; very little doing; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 36; No. 3 Fall and No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50@$1 75. CORN firmer and higher; sales of high Mixed, on track, at 42c.; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator, 41½c.@42½c., according to location. OATS—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2, in elevator, sold at 37c.@38c., according to location. BARLEY dull and unchanged. RYE firm at 80c. for No. 2. WHISKY quiet and steady at 87c. TOBACCO in good demand at full prices. HEMP and BAGGING dull and unchanged. PORK firm and in fair demand for future deliveries; sales at $13 cash; $13 33½ seller March; $13 50 buyer April. Bulk MEATS—Demand light; holders firm; Clear Sides sold at 6¾c. for small loose lots; packed lots sold at 5c. for Shoulders, 6¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7c. for Clear Sides. BACON in fair demand; Clear Rib Sides sold at 7¼c.; Shoulders, 6c. LARD firm; prime Steam, 8¾c. Live HOGS firm at $4 60. CATTLE steady at $2 50@$5 50. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats and 1,000 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT steady; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 26@$1 26¼; No. 3 do., $1 18; No. 2 Spring, seller March, $1 28¾. CORN dull and a shade lower at 40¼c. for No. 2 Mixed. OATS steady at 32¼c.@32⅜c.; No. 2, seller March, 32¾c. RYE in fair demand and advanced; sales of No. 2 at 74c.@75c. BARLEY dull and a shade lower at 59½c.@60c. for No. 2 Spring. PORK opened dull, but closed active at $12 45@$12 47½; seller March, $12 50@$12 52½. LARD opened firm, but closed dull at $8 87½; seller March, $8 90. Green MEATS firm and unchanged, except Hams, which have advanced ¼c.@½c. Bulk MEATS unchanged. HAMS in pickle, 8¾c.@9¼c. Live HOGS active, but declined 10c.; sales at $4 10@$4 85. Dressed HOGS active at $4 10@$4 15. CATTLE in good demand; shipping grades sold at $5@$5 50. FREIGHTS—Corn, to Buffalo, 12½c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley and 16,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Barley and 5,000 Hogs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 21.—WHEAT stronger; during the week advanced 3c.@5c.; quoted—No. 2 Amber State, $1 62@$1 65; No. 1 ditto, $1 65@$1 68; No. 2 White State, $1 67@$1 70; No. 1 ditto, $1 73@$1 75; Extra White Michigan and Diehl, $1 75@$1 80; at the latter price one car load of Diehl was taken today. RYE dull; nominally 85c.@90c. for Western and State; some holders ask 92c. for State. CORN dull; Western Mixed, 71c.@72c. BARLEY dull but strong; quoted, No. 2 Two-rowed State, 75c.; No. 2 Six-rowed State, 95c.; No. 3 Chicago, 70c.@75c.; No. 2 do., 80c.@85c.; No. 2 Canada, $1 07@$1 08; No. 1 Canada, $1 10; Quinte, $1 15@$1 20. Barley MALT quiet; City-made, $1 30@$1 40; Country-made, from Six-rowed State, $1 10@$1 12. OATS very dull; sales, few cars No. 2 State at 51½c.@52c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 21.—FLOUR good demand; sales, 2,300 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter, $8 75 for White Winter, $9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 55; Choice White Canada, $1 85. CORN firm and 3c. higher; supply light; sales 2,000 bushels, in car lots, at 75c. BARLEY quiet; quoted $1@$1 05 for Canada. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for Bolted, $1 55 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $28@$30, ⅌ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—On Flour, to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 21.—TOBACCO—Sales, 151 hhds.: Lugs, $6 50@$7 25; low Leaf, $7 50@$8; medium to good, $8 75@$15; good to fine Cutting, $20@$24 50. BAGGING strong at 15½c.@16c. FLOUR active and firm; Extra Family, $6 75. CORN a shade firmer, and in demand; Shelled, 60c.@61c. Other Grains unchanged. PROVISIONS active and firm. Small sales of PORK at $13 75. Bulk MEATS unchanged. BACON and HAMS unchanged. LARD unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 86c.@87c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 21.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Demand light; holders firm; sales of No. 1 at $1 28¼; No. 2, $1 23. OATS steady at 32¼c. for No. 2. CORN dull and lower at 40¼c. for No. 2 Mixed. RYE active and higher at 74c. for No. 1. Live HOGS steady at $3 90@$3 40. PORK dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 21.—FLOUR steady; Family, $7 35@$7 50. WHEAT steady at $1 58@$1 60. Other grains unchanged. PROVISIONS unchanged and quiet; PORK sold at $13 25; no other sales of consequence. Live HOGS in fair demand and firm at $4 60@$5 10; receipts, 2,400 head. WHISKY steady at 86c.

DETROIT, Feb. 21.—WHEAT dull at $1 62@$1 63 for Extra; $1 58 for No. 1 White. CORN steady at 50c. OATS in good demand at 39c.@40c. CLOVER-SEED sold at $5 60. TIMOTHY firm at $3 75.

MOBILE, Feb. 21.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 22c.; net receipts, 358 bales; exports to Great Britain, 383 bales; coastwise, 692 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 66,366 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 21.—COTTON in good demand; holders firm; Middling, 22¼c.@22⅜c.; net receipts, 879 bales; exports coastwise, 1,102 bales; sales, 2,400 bales; stock, 71,630 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 22¾c.; net receipts, 5,530 bales; gross, 5,755 bales; exports to Liverpool, 3,985 bales; sales, 7,500 bales; stock, 230,529 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 21.—COTTON dull; good Ordinary, 20¼c.; net receipts, 688 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,835 bales; coastwise, 634 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 49,833 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 22⅛c.; net receipts, 622 bales; exports, coastwise, 693 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 26,882 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 21—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for money and the account. American Securities opened—5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅞; 1865s, 92⅜; 1867s, 92⅜; 10-40s, 88⅞.

—1½ P. M.—Consols unchanged. United States 5-20 Bonds, 91⅞ for the issue of 1862.

—4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅜ for money, and 92⅜@92½ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862s, 91⅞; 1865s, old, 92⅜; 1867s, 92⅜; Ten-forties, 88⅞.

PARIS, Feb. 21—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21—11 A. M.—COTTON opened steady; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Sales of Cotton on ship named at New-Orleans at 11⅛d.; shipping or shipped at Savannah or Charleston, at 11⅛d.

—1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are still estimated at 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. PROVISIONS—Lard, 44s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Refined PETROLEUM, 17¾d.@18d. ⅌ gallon. TALLOW, 51s. ⅌ cwt.

—Evening.—TURPENTINE, 55s.@55s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

Selling Washed Stamps, and Obtaining Money by False Pretenses.

FREDERICK A. GOODALL, charged with selling washed revenue stamps, was again examined before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday. MORRIS A. SULLIVAN, one of the United States secret service force, testified that GOODALL sold him $8 worth of washed stamps at eighty cents on the dollar. The case was adjourned to allow witnesses for the defense to be produced, and Mr. GOODALL went off with his friends. Just outside the Court building he was met by a Police officer, who arrested him on a charge of obtaining money by means of a policy purporting to be issued by the Equitable Life Insurance Company. GOODALL represented himself as an agent of the Company, and the premium paid on this fraudulent policy he converted to his own use. It appears he is well known to the Wall-street detectives as "Little Johnny GOODALL," and is said to have been concerned in passing worthless checks and similar transactions.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs..............	[illegible]	Oil-cake, pkgs..........	815
Beeswax, lbs.............	1,821	Pork, pkgs..............	[illegible]
Cotton, bales............	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.........	1,507
C. S. Meal, bags.........	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs............	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs........	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs..............	1,631
Eggs, bbls...............	[illegible]	Lard, kegs..............	[illegible]
Flour, bbls..............	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs..........	105
Wheat, bushels...........	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs............	[illegible]
Corn, bushels............	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs............	2,473
Oats, bushels............	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs............	178
Rye, bushels.............	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No........	179
Malt, bushels............	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs..............	75
Barley, bushels..........	[illegible]	Silver Ore, pcks........	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bags.........	725	Spelter, pieces.........	307
Beans, bbls..............	24	Skins, bales............	11
Corn-meal, bbls..........	700	Tow, bales..............	18
Cornmeal, bags...........	[illegible]	Tea, half-chests........	4
Flax, bales..............	122	Tobacco, hhds...........	67
Hemp, bales..............	20	Tobacco, boxes & cs.....	11
Hides, No................	231	Whisky, bbls............	280
Hides, bales.............	6	Wool, bales.............	216
Leather, sides...........	8,151	Lard-oil, bbls..........	100
Resin, bbls..............	2,300	Red Oil, bbls...........	50

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Republic*, for Liverpool—397 bales Gambier, 263 bbls. Resin, 710 bags Clover-seed, 171 tcs. Grease, 1,149 boxes Bacon, 31,257 bushels Wheat, 9 bbls. Pota-ses, 1,502 bushels Corn, 1,968 bales Cotton, 2 bales Waste, 144 cases Rubber, 216 logs Cedar, 6,300 Staves, 12 tons Scraps, 86 rolls Leather, 891 pkgs. Tallow, 48 tcs. Beef, 21 boxes Ham, 8 pkgs. Bees-wax, 1,025 pkgs. Tea.

By the steamer *Idaho*, for Liverpool—249 boxes Clocks, 30 pkgs. Sewing-machines, 1 Carriage, one case Shawls, 6 pkgs. Lubricating-oil, 8 bales Silk, 30,060 bushels Wheat, 153 bags Clover-seed, 2,902 bales Cotton, 4 cases Burners.

By the ship *Lake Erie*, for Liverpool—7,985 bushels Wheat, 516 boxes Bacon, 520 tcs. Lard, 201 bags Waste, 22,404 bushels Corn, 1 box Piano, 30 tons Fustic, 1 case Cigars, 450 bales Cotton.

By the steamer *Denmark*, for London—563 boxes Cheese, 704 boxes Bacon, 47 pkgs. Bacon, 50 kegs Tobacco, 31 cases Tobacco, 49,075 bushels Corn, 3 hhds. Tobacco, 31 tcs. Tobacco, 240 tcs. Beef, 2 boxes Printing Machinery, 24 cases Champagne, 1,084 bags Clover-seed, 130 tcs. Lard, 17 boxes Bellies, 4 cases Cigars, 7,200 Staves, 491 tcs. Pork, 250 bbls. Pork, 70 bbls. Lard, 52 cases Essential Oil, 57 bales Hops, 400 bbls. Flour, 100 cases Spermaceti, 1,600 Oars, 4,506 lbs. Beeswax, 22 cases Indigo, 56 cases Sewing-machines, 1,000 feet Plank, 99 pieces Mahogany, 28 bbls. Tallow, 20 cases Machinery, 10 cases Oil Spermaceti, 2 cases Oil Wintergreen, 27 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil.

By the ship *Fiery Cross*, for London—1,000 bales Oil-cake, 5,410 bags Oil-cake, 335 bbls. Resin, 3,360 Staves.

By the bark *Von Hayden Curtisso*, for Londonderry—14,557 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Niagara*, for Bremen—8,297 bushels Rye, 31 hhds. Tobacco, 4 seroons Straw Hats, 1,070 boxes Bacon, 700 tcs. Lard, 50 cases Sardines, 2 bbls. Flour, 750 boxes Extract Logwood, 20 cases Bitters, 250 bales Cloves, 930 pkgs. Clove Stems, 500 bales Gambier, 7 cases Hardware, 100 cases Tobacco.

By the ship *Franklin*, for Angier—12,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 900 tons Ice.

By the bark *Hayade*, for Leghorn—3,359 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Cimbria*, for Hamburg—301 boxes Meats, 3 cases Straw Hats, 100 tcs. Beef, 1,001 sides Leather, 90 cases Sewing-machines, 589 bales Tobacco, 31 cases Cigars, 25 cases Pumps, 56 hhds. Tallow, 40 bales Sarsaparilla, 3,699 bags Clover-seed, 100 bbls. Beef, 29 cases Machinery, 15,205 bushels Corn, 500 tcs. Lard, 20 boxes Bacon, 56 boxes Clocks, 18 cases Sewing-machines, 188 cases Can Goods, 25 bbls. Maizena, 18 cases Essential Oil, 28 bales Leather, 50 bales Cotton, 1 Iron Safe.

By the bark *Oceana*, for Genoa—15,450 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *M. Stewart*, for Havana—2,220 bbls. Potatoes, 100 bbls. Onions.

By the bark *Zomruk*, for Havana—500 tons Stone, 500 Empty Hogsheads.

By the steamer *Cleopatra*, for Havana—29 cases Sewing-machines, 4 cases Hardware, 6 cases Hair Goods, 200 bbls. Corn, 54 boxes Cheese, 2,001 bbls. Flour, 319 bbls. Potatoes, 255 bbls. Beans, 8 cases Opium, 574 lbs. Butter, 5 cases Paper, 700 bbls. Onions, 7 pkgs. Plated-ware, 6 cases Leather, 20 bags Sumac, 4 boxes Machinery, 8 cases Paraffine, 3 boxes Beef, 650 lbs. Lard, 2 cases Carriage-ware, 2 cases Waterfalls, 10 pkgs. Hams, 201 boxes Bacon.

By the brig *San Carlos*, for Cardenas—850 Empty Hogsheads.

By the bark *Brilliant*, for Matanzas—6,000 Shooks, 135 Empty Hogsheads.

By the schooner *Annie Adele*, for St. Pierre—617 bbls. Flour, 15 bbls. Beans, 25 bags Peas, 25 bags Corn, 25 boxes Biscuit, 20 bbls. Beef, 6 casks Ham, 6,000 Staves.

And from Philadelphia, for Bristol, England, by the bark *Elinor*—121,132 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been very quiet, but quoted nominally steady at $8 75@$9 25 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in limited demand at 34c.@35c. for Yellow.

BRICKS—Have been steady, and in request, including Common Pale at $6 75@$7 50; Long Island and North River Hard, $11 25@$12; Jersey, $9 25@$10; Croton, $12@$15; Philadelphia Front, $32@$35; Scotch Fire Brick, $55; Bath, $24 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet at previous quotations; Adamantine, (11@14 ounces,) 15c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 33c.@34c.; Sperm, patent, 43c.@44c.; Stearine, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in request and steady at $1 75 for Rosendale, and $4 50 for Portland.

COCOA—Continues quiet, but steady, including Maracaibo at 32c.@33c.; Caracas, 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11¾c.@12¼c., gold, ⅌ lb., in bond.

COAL—Has been in limited request and weak in price, with Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal quoted nominally at $12; House do., $17; Newcastle Gas, $8 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4 25@$5 50 ⅌ ton for cargoes. On Wednesday next, 100,000 tons Scranton will be offered at auction.

COFFEE—Trade has been utterly lifeless, and quotations wholly nominal. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, this morning, was 94,424 bags, and at the outports 26,920 bags, with 74,500 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. In other kinds the recent dealings have been confined to 183 bags Costa Rica, and 120 bags Laguayra, within our range. The stock of other than Rio in first hands was 36,123 bags and 1,193 mats, including 1,193 mats and 6,500 bags Java, 8,050 bags Maracaibo, 9,207 bags Laguayra, 6,452 bags San Domingo, 4,400 bags Costa Rica, and 1,504 bags of other descriptions. We quote cargo prices of Rio Coffee nominally thus: Ordinary, 16¼c.@16¾c.; fair, 16¾c.@17c.; good, 17¼c.@17¾c.; prime, 18¼c.@18¾c., gold, ⅌ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit. We quote: Java at 23c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@20¼c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20¼c.; Rio, in lots, 16¼c.@18¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20¼c.; Jamaica, 18c.@20c.; Singapore, 18c.@20¼c.; Costa Rica, 18¾c.@21c.; Manila, 19c.@20c.; Mexican, 19¼c.@20c.; Savanilla, 19c.@21c.; Curacoa, 18¼c.@20c.; Porto Rico, 20c.@21¼c.; San Domingo, in bond, 14¼c.@14¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately dealt in for early delivery at a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 3,026 bales, including 25 bales to shippers, 748 bales to spinners, 281 bales to speculators, and 1,972 bales in transit. For forward delivery, there has been a fair movement, but prices have been quoted off ⅛c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 17,100 bales, (6,200 bales last evening, and 10,900 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for March, 400 bales at 22 11-16c., 300 bales at 22¾c., 1,000 bales at 22 13-16c., 300 bales at 22⅞c., 100 bales at 22 13-16c. April, 200 bales at 23⅛c., 300 bales at 23 5-16c., 400 bales at 23 7-16c., 500 bales at 23⅜c., 1,100 bales at 23 7-16c., 200 bales at 23⅜c., 500 bales at 23 7-16c.; May, 100 bales at 23¾c., 100 bales at 23¾c.; May and June, 100 bales each, at 23¾c., together; June, 300 bales at 23⅝c. And today, for February, 100 bales at 22¼c., 100 bales at 22 3-16c.; March, 800 bales at 22 13-16c., 600 bales at 22¾c., 400 bales at 22 11-16c., 300 bales at 22¾c., 200 bales at 22 11-16c., 1,000 bales at 22¾c., 100 bales at 22 11-16c.; April, 300 bales at 23 7-16c., 100 bales at 23⅜c., 600 bales at 23⅜c., 600 bales at 23 5-16c., 300 bales at 23⅜c., 1,100 bales at 23 5-16c., 400 bales at 23⅜c., 200 bales at 23 5-16c., 200 bales at 23¼c., 1,100 bales at 23 5-16c., 100 bales at 23⅜c.; May, 100 bales at 23 11-16c., 100 bales at 23¾c., 100 bales at 23 11-16c., 200 bales at 23⅝c., 500 bales at 23⅝c.; June, 400 bales at 23⅞c., 500 bales at 23 11-16c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: February, 22.70c.; March, 22.82c.; April, 23.40c.; May, 23.72c.; June, 23.70c.; July, 23 13-16c. The receipts at this port today were 1,581 bales, including 812 bales from Savannah, 580 bales from Charleston, 388 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 10,583 bales, and thus far this week were 53,976 bales, against 65,863 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,143,368 bales, against 2,726,906 bales same time in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.........	20⅛	20⅜	20⅞	20⅞
Good Ordinary....	21⅛	21⅜	22	22
Low Middling.....	22⅛	22⅜	22⅞	23⅛
Middling.........	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
Good Middling....	23⅞	24	24⅛	24⅜

FISH—There has been a fair jobbing trade noted in Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel, which have been quoted firm, including Dry Cod at $5 75@$6 50 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $13@$17 50; No. 2 do., $9@$12 50; No. 3 do., $6 50@$7 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 25c. for Scale, and 20c. for No. 1, ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, $1 25 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request, and though values have been quoted about the same, the advantage has been in favor of buyers. Holders, however, are not eager to realize. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,100 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 10@$6 65; inferior to good Extra State, $6 75@$7; good to fancy at $7@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 75@$7; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@$7 15 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were some trade Extras for the New-Orleans market.

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl..................	$4 40@$5 00
Sour Flour..........................	5 00@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western.........	6 10@ 6 65
Extra State.........................	6 75@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands.........	6 80@ 7 05
Extra Genesee.......................	7 25@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands..	6 90@ 7 15
Extra Western, shipping brands......	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 20@ 9 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands...	7 10@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy.	7 25@10 75

Southern Flour has been quiet but steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls. at $6 25@$8 30 for ordinary to very good, and $8 35@$10 for very good to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in less demand at $4 10@$5 15 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 05@$4 15 for Brandywine; sales, 230 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered with rather more freedom, and quoted a shade easier, leading to a pretty fair trade in Spring, mostly for shipment and on speculative account. Winter has been in less request at less buoyant rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at $1 63 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 61 for do. in store; $1 59@$1 62½ for choice No. 2 do., delivered, called No. 1; $1 58 for strictly prime No. 2 North-west Spring, in store; $1 56@$1 58½ for No. 2 Chicago, in store; $1 75 for Amber Michigan, delivered, and $1 73@$1 80 for White Western and State, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been moderately active, but quoted cheaper. The offerings have been liberal. The export call has been fair. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,000 bushels at 70c.@72c. for new, in lots, chiefly at 71¼c. for prime samples delivered, closing at 71c.@71½c. for good prime afloat; 71c. for do. in store; 71c.@72¼c. for Yellow and White Western; 71c.@72c. for Yellow Southern.... Rye has been dull and nominal at 85c.@97c. for Western and State.... Barley has been very lightly dealt in at 77¼c.@80c. for two-rowed State, and $1 for four-rowed do.; market unchanged.... Barley-malt dull and unaltered.... Oats have been very quiet, with the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers, during the offerings have been quite moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,750 bushels at 53c.@54¼c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat, chiefly at 53¼c.@54c. afloat; 51½c.@52c. in store, and 54¼c.@56c. for White Western and Ohio, the latter for choice, ⅌ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales, 250 bales, in bond, at 11c., gold.

HOPS—Desirable lots of all growths have been in meagre supply and strong in price, on a moderate demand. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 25c.@55c., the latter rate for extra fine; crop of 1870 at 20c.@32c., and older growths at 8c.@15c.; Old California, 12c.@35c.; English, 50c.@60c.; Belgians, 30c.@35c.; Bavarians, 60c.@70c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been generally inactive within our previous range; 315 bbls. New-Orleans were sold, in lots, at 55c.@65c. ⅌ gallon. The stock of foreign in first hands this morning was 2,550 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,894 hhds. Cuba, 508 hhds. English Islands. We quote: Porto Rico at from 25c.@65c.; Cuba, 19c.@35c. for old, and 22c.@35c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@55c.; and New-Orleans, 25c.@65c. for new, ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in good request on the basis of $4 75@$4 85 for common to good Strained; sales, 370 bbls. Strained at $4 75; 150 bbls. No. 2 at $5, and (reported) 4,000 bbls. Strained, within our range.... Tar has been dull, yet steady, at $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.; 50 bbls. Washington were sold at $3 37½ ⅌ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 200 bbls. at 80c. ⅌ gallon, showing a stronger market.

PETROLEUM—The market has been very quiet, as a rule, and values have been quoted weak. Refined for early delivery quoted at 22c. here, and 21¼c.@21½c. at Philadelphia, for Standard White. At Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. were reported sold, for March delivery, at 21½c.@22c.... Refined in cases quoted nominally at 27¼c.@28¼c.... Crude quoted at 13c.@13½c. ⅌ gallon; sales, 300 bbls. Shipping Crude at 16c.@16¼c.... Naphtha 11¼c.@12c.... Creek figures unsettled.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted nominally a trifle firmer as to price, but the dealings for early delivery have been confined to small lots at $13 37@$13 50 for old Western Mess; $14 25 for inspected new Mess; $14 for uninspected Medium do., and $12 for new Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been light, but prices have been quoted rather stronger; sales, 1,000 bbls. new Western Mess, seller March, at $14 20@$14 25 ⅌ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been in more demand at 6½c.@6¾c. for City, and 5¾c. for Western, ⅌ lb.... Cut-meats have been in less request at 8¼c.@9¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. The reported sales include 70 tcs. Pickled Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c.; 500 City do., in bulk, at 9¼c., and 50 boxes Bellies at 8c.; also, for prompt delivery, at Chicago, 500 boxes Shoulders on private terms.... Bacon has been held rather above the views of purchasers, and has been inactive; sales here, 100 boxes Short Rib at 7¼c., and 100 boxes Short Clear at 7¾c.; and at Chicago, for prompt delivery, 250 boxes Long-cut Hams on private terms.... Lard has shown less buoyancy as to price on a less confident demand, though the offerings have not been free. Sales have been reported of 1,150 tcs. and bbls, for early delivery at 9¼c.@10c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¾c. for prime Western Steam; 9¾c. for choice do.; 10c. for prime Kettle-rendered; 9¾c.@9¾c. for prime to choice City; 9¾c.@10c. for No. 1, and 10c.@10¼c. for Refined. For forward delivery there has been a light inquiry noted at about previous figures; sales, 500 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller March, on private terms, and 100 tcs. choice do., seller do., at 9¾c. ⅌ lb.... Beef has been in moderate request at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 140 bbls. Tierce Beef has been very dull at from $12@$18 for old and new Prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, and $24 50@$25 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams been in slack request at $22@$26 as the extremes.... Butter and Cheese essentially unaltered.

RICE—Has been in light stock and wanted, including Carolina at $8 25@$9 for good ordinary to choice; Rangoon at $6 75@$7 25, and Patna at $7 37½@$7 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon, 5,000 bags.

SALT—Has been firm and in fair demand, including Turk's Island, 35c.@40c.; Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine at $2 10@$3 25 ⅌ sack, from store; Syracuse at $1 25; Burlaps at $1 25; Factory Filled at $2 15@$2 25; Bulk at 35c.@38c.; Coarse at 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quoted firm at 10c.@10½c., gold, ⅌ lb., but has been quiet.

SEEDS—Clover has been less active, but essentially unchanged as to price; 1,350 bags were sold at 10c.@10¼c. for prime Indiana and Michigan, and 9¼c. for fair Ohio. Nothing new in other kinds.

SUGARS—The market for Raw has been quite dull, and prices have favored buyers, with sales reported of only 275 hhds. Demerara and Scotch, to the trade, within the range of 10¼c.@11c., and 400 hhds. Melado on private terms. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 9c.@9¼c.; good do. at 9½c.@9⅝c.; prime do. at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 9¼c.@9¾c.; grocery grades, Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9¾c.@10¼c. for No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9¼c.; Manila in bags, 7¼c.@8¼c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars in rather slack demand at from 10¼c.@12¼c. as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—The market has been quiet throughout, with values quoted about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of only 41,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9 3-16c. for fair ordinary to prime; also 35,000 lbs. prime Stearine, for prompt delivery, at 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 250 bbls., in lots, at 91½c.@92c. ⅌ gallon, showing a less firm market.

FREIGHTS—There has been a less active call for Grain room in the berth line, the firmness of shipowners checking the demand. The nominal quotations by steam to Liverpool were 8½d.@9d. for Corn and Wheat, ⅌ bushel. Provisions and Clover-seed were offered with comparative freedom at about steady rates. There was a freer movement in Oil-cake, chiefly for the London market. In the chartering line, the chief inquiry was for vessels for the Petroleum and grain trades, but the advanced claims of owners tended to check negotiations. Vessels for general cargo were also in moderate request.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include 470 bales Cotton, in lots, at ½d. by steam, and 3-16d. by sail; 2,400 pkgs. Bacon, Lard, &c., by steam, at 25s., and 150 bags Clover-seed by do. at 25s. ⅌ ton.... For London, by sail, 1,400 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 16s. 3d. ⅌ ton, and by steam, 900 bbls. Sperm-oil, at 30s., and 200 boxes Bacon, at 25s.; also, a British ship, 887 tons, with general cargo, at £1,100, and a British ship, 1,286 tons, placed on berth, for general cargo.... For Bristol, by sail, 50 tons Oil-cake, in bags, on private terms.... For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 boxes Bacon, and 200 tcs. Lard, (through freight, at 80c.; 200 hhds. Tallow, at 25s.; 1,000 bags Clover-seed at 25s., and 25 tons Oil at 50s.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 520 tons, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, at 5s. 9d., or, if direct, 3d. off; also, (rumored,) a British brig, 349 tons, with about 2,100 quarters do., without reliable particulars.... For Antwerp, 50 pkgs. Merchandise, at 25s. ⅌ ton.... For Hamburg, 50 bales Heavy Goods at ½c., gold, ⅌ lb.... For Rotterdam, 15 hhds. Tallow, at 25s. ⅌ ton.... For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig, 142 tons, reported hence with about 5,500 cases Petroleum at 25c.@30c.... For the north side of Cuba, a British brig, reported from St. John's, with 1½ inch Shooks, at 27c.... For Havana, an American schooner, 185 tons, with general cargo, at equal to about $1,000.... For Barbados and back, a British brig, 195 tons, with general cargo, at equal to about $1 ⅌ bbl.... For Callao, an American ship, 1,644 tons, with general cargo, at equal to about £3,300 net to the owners.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1872.

There was a general slackness in the entire range of the Live Stock trade on this forenoon. Beeves were not quoted. Milch Cows were slow from $40@$90 ⅌ head. Veals sold 10c. ⅌ lb. Sheep were not in such demand as they were on Monday last; prices from 7¼c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Hogs inactive. Live Hogs from 4¾c.@5c. ⅌ lb.; City Dressed from 6¼c.@6⅜c.; with Bacon Pigs from 6¼c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.; Western Dressed from 5¾c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. The arrivals of these latter were good and the sales free.

SALES.

At the Fortieth-street Sheep Yards P. LEECH sold 562 Canada Sheep, long wooled, weight 59,030 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 393 Sheep, weight 32,260 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 349 Sheep, weight 32,920 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; both lots were fine-wooled Ohios.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP YARDS.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 76 fine-wooled Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 7,800 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 260 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Feb. 19, 1872: 1,139 head of horned Cattle, 3,907 Sheep, 2 Veals, 6,983 Hogs, 108 Horses. All except the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Feb. 21, 1872, 17,489 Hogs, 7,520 Sheep; 15 cars of Hogs due this day, also 5 cars of Sheep.

Fresh arrivals this forenoon at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards: 322 Sheep, 12 Cows, 4 Veals.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT the co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of DEFFAA, KLATZL & SMITH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due said firm will be collected by J. C. KLATZL, and all claims against said firm will be paid by him. Mr. KLATZL only is authorized to sign in liquidation.

PHILLIP DEFFAA,
JOHN C. KLATZL,
JULIUS J. SMITH.

JOHN MUNROE, SON OF OUR LATE senior, becomes a partner in our respective firms from this date.

MUNROE & CO., Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., New-York.
JAN. 1, 1872.

OFFICE OF THOS. W. ADAMS & CO. }
No. 14 John-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872. }

MR. H. C. OSTRANDER HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our firm.

THOS. W. ADAMS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

MR. THOMAS R. BUCHAN HAS AN interest in our business from this date.

JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

NEWSPAPERS.

SKANDINAVISK POST.

THE SCANDINAVIAN POST is published daily, semi-weekly and weekly in New-York by Gustavus Obom, No. 27 Chatham-st., opposite City Hall, and is a true Republican journal, devoted to politics and literature, and the only Scandinavian paper east of Chicago, and as it is the only paper in the language published in three editions, it cannot fail to prove a very valuable advertising medium to all business men who desire to obtain the patronage of the Scandinavians (Swedes, Norwegians and Danes) resident in this country. Messrs. GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., advertising agents in New-York, receive and forward advertisements for *Skandinavisk Post*.

IRON WORKS.

GLOUCESTER IRON-WORKS.

DAVID S. BROWN, Pres't. JAS. P. MICHELLON, Sec'y.
BENJ. CHEW, Treasurer. WILLIAM SEXTON, Sup't.
OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, 6 NORTH 7TH-ST.

CAST-IRON GAS AND WATER PIPES, 1½ to 48 inches diameter.

STOP-VALVES FOR WATER OR GAS, ALL SIZES.

FIRE HYDRANTS.

GAS-HOLDERS, TELESCOPIC OR SINGLE.

Castings and wrought-iron work of all kinds for gas works.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—FOR SALE—THE ENtire stock, lease, fixtures and good-will of an established hardware-house, doing a good business. Address EVAN EVANS, Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH CAPital to engage in manufacturing a staple article of railway supplies, amply secured by patents in this country and England. No. 4 Dey-st., Room No. 7.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SARAH F. SMILEY, OF THE SOCIETY of Friends, will preach in the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., below 14th-st., on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY, Feb. 22, 23 and 25, at 7½ P. M.

PART OF AN ELIGIBLY-LOCATED PEW (No. 125) in Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church. Apply to the sexton, or Post-office Box No. 1,009.

DRY GOODS.

Grand Exposition At Retail.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will make their Grand Exposition of

Spring Novelties,

ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, 27, 28 AND 29 FEBRUARY.

A visit from friends, customers and strangers from neighboring cities is respectfully solicited.

THE BUILDING WILL BE LIGHTED

Every evening until 9 o'clock.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HOP-BAGGING, BURLAPS, CANVAS, Blankets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cheviots, Italians, Wigans, Silesias, great bargains, No. 103 Chambers-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at 87 ... BELL'S, No. 4 Union-square, (26 ... 4th-av.)

$275.—THE NATIONAL PIANO-FORTE. A first-class instrument, seven octaves, carved legs and all modern improvements, fully warranted for five years. New PIANOS and ORGANS to LET very low. Warerooms, No. 80 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 6 Downing-st., offer five octave, double reed organs, and three octaves of pedals, ... of new pianos, ... toned instrument; one of twelve stops, pedal, ... don, Gothic case, &c. ...

RAVEN & CO. ARE SELLING THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED 7½-OCTAVE GRAND SCALE PIANOS Direct from their Manufactory, at greatly reduced prices, 14? and 151 Baxter-st., one door from Grand.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY and County of New-York.—THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Plaintiffs, against JOHN CARRIN, John F. Smyth, John F. E. Smyth, ... Theodore Schmidt, William Conklin, James S. Oakley, Albert Mason, ... Patrick Kivlin, James Delaney, ... William McShane, Zephaniah S. Ayres, ... [illegible] County Court-house in said City and County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, ... within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1872.

SIMEON T. HYDE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-street, New-York City.
f1-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—MORRIS LITTHAN, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH DEAN and STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, (Trustees under the will of James Dean, deceased,) FRANK DEAN and ALICE DEAN, defendants.—Summons, for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To Elizabeth Dean, Trustee, &c., Frank Dean and Alice Dean: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 102 Fulton-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. ..., 1872.

G. S. and J. H. STITT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Take notice that the complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the ...th day of ..., 1872.—Dated New-York, ...

Yours, &c., G. S. and J. H. STITT.
ja25-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES against OCTAVIA A. PIERCE and John Pierce, her husband, John E. Benning, J. L. Blanchard, Charles W. Farnham and John Loveridge.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. ... Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. ..., 1871.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. ... Broadway.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in said office on the 16th day of August, 1871.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja18-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES ROBINSON, plaintiff, against S. DEXTER BRADFORD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 70 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the ...th day of January, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March ..., 1871.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1872.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f15-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AMELIE MENARD, plaintiff, against ETIENNE MENARD, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Etienne Menard: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 22 Pine-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 16, 1872.

..., Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja18-law6wTh*

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, FEB. 23, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Sale-rooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn—Regular weekly sale. General assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, Brussels and other carpets, stoves, &c.; also at 3 P. M., Rosewood pianos, parlor suits, mirrors, &c.

STATIONERY.

WM. F. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 9 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS! Nobody should be without a bottle of BOKER'S BITTERS. Since its introduction in ... it has proved itself the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters in the world. ... pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 78 John-st. Post-office Box No. 1,029.

NO. 2 ... MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' EXCHANGE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the ... Exchange, held Feb. ..., the communication received from the Bricklayers' Union was referred to a committee ... John McGlory ... to report at an adjourned meeting on Monday, the 26th inst., at ... P. M.

[illegible]

TO DRY GOODS DEALERS.—[illegible]

HIGGINS & BRAND,
No. 27 Newark-av., Jersey City.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe. Matinée at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley. Matinée at 1½ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Matinée, at 1½ o'clock—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Evening—DER FREISCHUTZ.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinée at 2½ o'clock.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.—THE HONEYMOON, &c.—Singing by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg.

ROBINSON'S HALL.—UN SERVICE A BLANCHARD, FAIS CE QUE DOIS, &c.—Mlle. Anna Cave.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—GRAND CONCERT—Miss Vienna Demorest and Mr. Charles Whitney.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The *Tribune* continues to publish, "on spec," the advertisements of the Board of Aldermen. Yesterday it had three solid columns of this rubbish—price thirty cents a line, and probable total $250. The advertisements, it cannot be too distinctly understood, are published without any legal authority. The *Tribune* does not pretend that it publishes them for the purpose of enlivening its columns, and it certainly will make an attempt to compel the City to pay for them. Even the *Herald* refuses to assist in this dirty work of preparing to pick the pockets of the tax-payers. And yet the *Tribune* professes to be honestly desirous to assist in checking corruption and exposing dishonesty wherever found!

Ten days since, Mr. SUMNER presented a paper to the Senate, which he took pains to say was in his own handwriting, containing among other things, the scandalous declaration that the "*good name of the American Government* seems to be *seriously compromised.*" On this text he made a long, bitter, offensive speech. This was followed up from day to day by himself and Mr. SCHURZ. Yesterday Mr. SUMNER proposed to withdraw the paper from consideration by the Senate. If he believed its statement, why should he withdraw it? If he did not believe it when he presented it why did he present it? If he believed it then, and has since come to disbelieve it, how much sense or patriotism did he show in introducing it? It was a disgraceful proposition to submit to the Senate, and the Senate did quite right in refusing to have it withdrawn. Let the authors of it face a vote.

When people quote Scripture they should take care to do it correctly. The *Tribune* the other day said, "We read in the best of books that the merciful man is merciful to his beast." This must be a passage from a new version of the Bible edited and improved by HORACE GREELEY. Will he point out the part in the common version where his text occurs? Again, Mayor HALL (who has not read his Bible to much purpose) quoted the words on Monday: "Agree with thine adversary quickly." The remainder of the passage is closely applicable to his own case, but it did not suit him to quote it. It goes on: "Whiles thou art in the way with him, lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the Judge, and the Judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison. Verily I say unto thee, thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing."—Matthew, v. 25-26. HALL did not like the look of the latter part of his quotation, and so he said nothing about it. In a New-York Court of justice, nobody was likely to correct his Biblical knowledge.

The generous nature of Mr. GREELEY sometimes leads him into curious extravagances. The present Board of Audit and Apportionment is a legislative device highly approved by the editor of the *Tribune*. We have been somewhat at a loss to understand the peculiar virtue which commended this business-like contrivance to Mr. GREELEY. We fancied it might possibly be because it afforded Mr. VAN NORT the opportunity of showing how well he could sway the fierce Democracy, recruited from the sinecurist loafers of the Department of Public Works; or because it supplied the same gentleman with the occasion of making cheap political capital by certifying in an administrative capacity to the correctness of TWEED's fraudulent pay-rolls, and then throwing upon the Controller the onus of obeying the law by refusing to approve of them. We now find that, if these considerations weighed with Mr. GREELEY at all, they were not the chief source of his satisfaction with the Board of Audit. The philosopher has discovered that this Board deserves to rank among the triumphs of the Reform movement, because it "scrutinizes in public" the claims submitted to it. This certainly does involve a marvelous triumph of human ingenuity. To enable his audience to appreciate it, Mr. GREELEY ought to have invited somebody to step up to the platform and then and there proceed to audit his grocer's bill, item by item, and afterward to make an affidavit that the supplies therein charged, though previously not within the knowledge of the auditor, had been actually furnished, and were correctly valued. The imaginary performance of the Board of Audit far exceeds this in ingenuity, but the illustration would have helped the audience to participate in Mr. GREELEY's enthusiasm. It was characteristic of the generous nature of the orator to cast a passing slur upon the men to whom all the credit is due, and to ascribe it to a Board which is wiser than Mr. GREELEY in not making the attempt to audit at all.

More of Hank Smith's "Meritorious Services."

The time has been when, if a man were once clearly shown to be a swindler, he would have been promptly tried, and as promptly sent to the State Prison. In these days, however, the greater the rascal the more numerous are the chances of escape, and the greater the certainties of apology and defense. Three months have now elapsed since the failure of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, and even yet the depths of the financial rottenness of that institution, and of the criminality of its managers, have not been fully probed. On the 16th of November last the Bowling-green Savings Bank and its President, HANK SMITH, were surrounded with a rich flavor of respectability and public confidence. On that very day appeared an advertisement in the *Tribune*, in which the National Bureau of Emigration and HORACE GREELEY, President and chief director thereof, invited, with much urgency, all deserving persons, male and female, of all nationalities of birth, to make haste and deposit any sum, from ten cents to ten thousand dollars, in the Bowling-green Bank. The call, in spite of its stirring appeals, and the frequent reiteration of the fact that Mr. GREELEY was the chief man in the Bureau, did not elicit an enthusiastic response. It was quite as well that it did not, for two days after, the Bowling-green Bank closed its doors against the heart-sick and hungry crowd of poor depositors who clamored for entrance, and who have since then had ample reason to execrate the knot of swindlers who wasted their hard-won savings. Mr. GREELEY recently confessed that the stoppage of the Bowling-green Bank was *prima-facie* evidence against the integrity of its office-bearers, and yet on Monday, Nov. 20, the *Tribune* took occasion to praise the dishonest President, HANK SMITH, for his "meritorious services" to the people.

The statements of the receiver and of the Investigating Committee have already shown that these "services" comprised tampering with books and downright swindling. There were twenty-five thousand dollars worth of City bonds certified to under oath by HANK SMITH as being among the assets of the bank, and these bonds were found to be non-existent. There was sixty-nine thousand dollars lent to people "who cannot be found," and whom Judge HOGAN declared to be purely fictitious. There was thirty-one thousand dollars of working expenses placed to the credit of the bank as "loans," instead of being debited to it. There was $38,460 lent, either without security or to worthless friends of the President, which cannot be collected. There was, finally, a debt of $62,193 contracted with the Guardian Savings Bank, and for which the depositors of the Bowling-green are liable, all for the private use of Messrs. SMITH, ROCHE and SELMES. In short, under these, and one or two minor heads, it has been already shown that HANK SMITH was instrumental in robbing the laboring poor of the lower part of the City of $238,564.

This formidable bill of indictment has been, in great part, suppressed by the *Tribune*, though, for decency's sake, it was moved the other day to administer a mild reproof to HANK SMITH—whom Mr. GREELEY so greatly admired and implicitly trusted last November. We present, in another column, some additional facts tending to show how steadfastly Mr. GREELEY's quondam friend has worked for the distinction of a convict's suit. It will be seen that not content with wasting the little all of the widows and orphans of the First Ward, HANK SMITH used his position as Police Commissioner to divert into the coffers of his rotten bank all the surplus money belonging to the fund created for the benefit of the widows and orphans of members of the Police force. With the suspension of the Bowling-green Bank, $18,000 of this money was swallowed up, and the sum would have been more than twice as much had the November payments of annuities not preceded the smash on the 18th of that month. But HANK SMITH stands charged with even graver offenses than this. In October last the Police force of the City promptly and generously subscribed thirteen thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. It is charged that not a dollar of this sum has ever been sent to Chicago by the President of the Bowling-green Bank, where it was deposited for safe keeping, and whose assets it now helps to swell.

When a man stands accused of offenses, compared with which the calling of the sneak thief is respectable, it may not, in these times, be considered much to his discredit that there is very good evidence to show that he conspired with the members of the late Ring to cheat the City out of $52,316, and that the City remains his creditor for this amount. Possibly HANK SMITH considered it in the light of a "smart" transaction to elude payment of the major portion of ten years' rent of Pier No. 40, North River, which he sub-let at a very handsome profit to a company of which he is a leading director. Ex-Controller CONNOLLY seems to have lied about this affair to please Mr. GREELEY and his "meritorious" friend. Corporation Counsel O'GORMAN seems to have had so lively an appreciation of the worth of the Tammany Police Commissioner that he pigeon-holed the legal process against SMITH, with which he had been intrusted.

It will thus be seen that there are four pressing claims for restitution and punishment pending against HANK SMITH. First, the claim of the Bowling-green Savings Bank depositors, for the President's proportion of the $238,000 of which they have been robbed; second, the claim of the Police Life Insurance Fund, for $18,000 illegally transferred to the Bowling-green Bank; third, the claim of the Chicago Relief Committee, for $13,000 misappropriated; and fourth, the claim of the City, for $52,316, with interest added, for rent remaining unpaid, owing to the corrupt collusion of Tammany officials with HANK SMITH. Between the four, we have no doubt that HANK SMITH will find the reward of his truly "meritorious services" to the people. At last night's meeting of the depositors of the Bowling-green Bank, it was resolved to give the defaulting President till Friday to pay up his share of the deficiency in the funds of the concern. Papers are prepared, we understand, for the purpose of procuring HANK SMITH's arrest under a bench-warrant, should his "conscience money" not be forthcoming. It is hardly necessary to say that the more quickly the other claimants move, the better will be their chances of payment. How much longer will this man be allowed to insult the community he has cheated by remaining as one of the heads of a Department which provides for the arrest and safe-keeping of no more contemptible and confirmed criminal than himself?

Sumner, Schurz, and the Country.

The Government of the United States can shun no investigation proposed in good faith in Congress. This is a rule without an exception, and its application has been long conceded by every party to its opponents. In the case of the present Administration, we have always demanded that investigation, when properly asked for, should be promptly granted and thoroughly carried out. That was our position with reference to the New-York Custom-house, and it is our position now with reference to the alleged sale of arms to French agents. We do not doubt that the great body of the Republican Party feel in precisely the same way. The popular faith in the Administration is strong, and investigation has not, so far, shaken it. But whether the result of investigation be for or against Gen. GRANT, the people have no desire to avoid it.

But we do not endeavor to conceal from ourselves the character of the Schurz-Sumner movement, which, under the pretense of investigation, has entirely different purposes from those of honest inquiry. Nor can the character of that movement be concealed from the people. They are not blind to the circumstances that surround it. If Mr. SUMNER wanted an investigation, why did he preface his resolution asking for it with a scandalous preamble, which no Senator could vote for without proclaiming that the name of the country was stained? Why did he wait three months after obtaining possession of the facts before moving with reference to them? Why did he deem the time of the first State election bearing on the Presidential campaign the earliest fit moment for bringing to public attention a matter he had known for a fourth of a year? Why did he accompany his resolution with a speech full of angry rhetoric and insulting innuendo, which he knew must call out prolonged debate, and defer the purpose he professed to entertain?

The answer to all these questions, which every sensible observer in the land has been asking himself, is not far to seek. Mr. SUMNER did not undertake to get any prompt, fair, and business-like investigation. He sought only an opportunity to make public insinuations against the Government, to gratify the personal and partisan passion which has taken possession of him, and to furnish ammunition to the Democrats in New-Hampshire to prevent a Republican triumph in that State, which would help the renomination of President GRANT. In this he has been zealously and ingeniously seconded by Senator SCHURZ. And these two, we are happy to say, are the only men of consequence who have been willing to lend themselves to a scheme which, in the unworthiness of its motive and the unmanliness of its execution, has had few equals in the history of our country. Senator PATTERSON, Senator TRUMBULL, Senator LOGAN, and the silent Senator from New-York have held aloof from an affair which they knew, either from genuine sympathy with the feeling of the country, or from keen political judgment of it, would be mortally offensive to the people. Only poor TIPTON of Nebraska, the mock Boanerges of the Senate, has contributed the feeble reverberation of his familiar denunciations to the Schurz and Sumner project for defiling the fair name of the country.

For, in whatever light we choose to regard it, the declarations and insinuations of these Senators are nothing if not unpatriotic; and it will be hard to persuade the American people that they are not intentionally so. They have succeeded in pitching upon a time to impugn the good faith of their Government, when that Government is arguing, before an international tribunal, a case of alleged failure of neutrality on the part of Great Britain. They are putting into the hands of our opponents at Geneva the most powerful means of prejudicing public opinion in Europe against us. They are directly aiding in breaking down that reputation for honest and impartial observance of neutrality which was justly regarded as of the highest value to us on presenting ourselves at Geneva. In a moment the most delicate, and when our foreign relations were threatened by complications that require the utmost strength of the Government to meet, it is roughly—we may even say brutally—assailed by leading and trusted members of its treaty-making branch.

The American people will not easily forgive or ignore an offense of this glaring nature. Senator SCHURZ understood the danger to his political reputation when he excitedly asked, in debate, on Friday, if it was meant to be insinuated that he acted in the Senate as a representative of Prussia? But the Senator flattered himself by the inference. The Government of the German Empire has shown no such spirit toward our Government as Mr. SCHURZ finds it proper to indulge. Its course has been frank and friendly, and if the Missouri Senator had waited for suggestions from the Government of his native country before making the assault he has made on the country of his adoption, he would have stood far higher in the confidence of his fellow citizens than he ever can again. This is a matter far beyond the scope of ordinary politics. It involves the patriotism and good faith of men whose high trust cannot be betrayed as it has been without a shock to public confidence in the National Senate. Though indignation at the offense of his assailants should double the adherents of Gen. GRANT, it would be slight recompense for the injury these assailants have done to the character of the Senate, and the insult they have put on their own country, in a trying moment, before the world.

The Rings in Philadelphia.

Municipal affairs in Philadelphia are not so bad as they were a year ago in New-York; but they are bad enough. The streets are abominably dirty and wretchedly paved. The gas is miserable. The supply of water is in many places altogether insufficient. And these things, which so closely affect the comfort and health of all classes of the community, are growing no better, and in some respects decidedly worse.

This state of affairs would be unpleasant even if it were associated with small expenditures and light taxes. But, as a matter of fact, it is connected with intolerable burdens on the property of citizens, a fearfully increasing debt, and gross extortions in many of the public offices. The debt of the city is over forty-eight millions of dollars—an average of about seventy-five dollars to every man, woman, and child, or about twenty-five per cent. greater, in proportion to the population, than the national debt of the United States. And the national debt is diminishing, while that of Philadelphia is growing at a rate which would double it in less than thirty, and perhaps less than twenty, or even fifteen years.

The causes of all this are, in substance, exactly those of the similar and greater evils which we have experienced in New-York. There is a ringocracy in Philadelphia, just as there was here, which, in a great measure, controls the elections and manages the public funds. But there are some differences between the two cities worthy of notice. In New-York we speak of the "Ring." In Philadelphia the word "Rings" is more appropriate, and more commonly used; the ruling power in the latter city being less than that of a single great central authority, and more in the nature of a federal compact between a number of petty sovereignties. Another difference is that operations were conducted in New-York with a far greater degree of boldness. A third point of distinction, and unquestionably a very important one, is that the loss from these operations has apparently been much less in Philadelphia, even in proportion to the population and wealth of the city. We say "apparently," because there has not yet been any general and systematic investigation in Philadelphia, such as we have had here, and even if there had been, it would, from the nature of the case, be difficult to make a very exact comparison. There is also an almost entire difference between the two places in the political complexion of the combinations, Philadelphia having generally, for the past twelve years, given a Republican majority, and the Rings in power being therefore principally of that party.

The Philadelphians are, just now, not in a state of excitement—for the word "excitement" seldom applies to that tranquil portion of the earth's surface—but in a decidedly investigating frame of mind. The citizens engaged in the reform movement have appointed a Committee of Thirty to look into matters. What the Committee will accomplish remains to be seen. They have gone about the business in a quiet, unostentatious way, eminently characteristic of the city they inhabit, but a way which is likely to be none the less effectual for being so unostentatious. The people of the Quaker City like to have things done in a quiet manner. They started the Fairmount Park in a quiet way, and it now contains over two thousand acres. They got up the Pennsylvania Railroad in a modest, unassuming manner, and now the Pennsylvania Railroad controls—but we need not stop here to tell our readers what the power of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is. Philadelphia is, to a man from any other part of the United States, very much like what an American steamboat is to any Englishman. He hears no orders shouted; he sees no captain, no sailors, and no one steering. And yet it moves through the water somehow, and often moves very fast. And the Committee of Thirty in Philadelphia may move very fast. We say it *may* do so. We are fully convinced, from the character of the men who compose it, and from the state of public feeling of which it is the index, that it *will* do so. But we do not wish to make any predictions. One thing is certain. The ridicule which, even as late as the beginning of last month, the Ring men were disposed to throw upon the Reform movement has wonderfully abated, and they are now inclined to take a much more serious view of the subject.

The contest of the 30th of January for a vacant State Senatorship, in one of the districts of Philadelphia, was a very marked, and to the members of the Rings was doubtless a very unpleasant, indication of the progress of reform. The Reform candidate was, it is true, defeated; but the familiar words "Another such victory and I am ruined" would have expressed very appropriately the condition of the Ring men after the contest. The immense increase in the numbers of the Reform Party, which that election, as compared with the regular election in October showed to have taken place in less than four months, and the discussions in the newspapers and elsewhere which the conflict evoked, were the most severe blow the Rings have ever received, and were evidently felt *to* be so by the Ring men themselves. And the effect has been decidedly heightened by the fact that an attempt to contest in the State Senate the election of the Ring candidate, has been met by the merest technical objections and obstacles—a course of proceeding which cannot possibly be explained on any other supposition than either a consciousness on the part of the Rings that even the small majority they succeeded in obtaining was a fraudulent one, or the conviction that there was at least so much fraud in it that all investigation was to be avoided. As the Reform men are so unkind as to be continually calling attention to these points, the interposition of the obstacles is likely to be even more damaging to the Rings than the investigation which it is designed to prevent.

Taking all things together, we are of the opinion that the Rings of our neighboring city have a decidedly uncomfortable prospect before them. The substantial citizens there have begun to move; and the citizens of Philadelphia are an eminently practical sort of people. They waste little of their time and labor in talk. They generally start slowly in an enterprise, and are apt to move at first with sluggishness and undue caution. But Philadelphia is a large and immensely wealthy city; and has been made so in a great measure by the energy of its inhabitants. And that same noiseless energy, which has had so marked an influence in making their city what it is, will, we not only earnestly hope, but confidently expect, manifest, in a very short time, a most decided effect in purifying their municipal government from corruption.

A Parting Kick.

The first (and last) annual report of the Sweeny-Hilton-Fields Commissioners of Public Parks has recently come from the press, and is a very sumptuous and voluminous affair. Resplendent with all that typography could lend or the photographic art supply, but wonderfully lacking in the essentials of truth and taste, this document is chiefly valuable for its maps and illustrations. While passing through the press, a prefatory note has been inserted by Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, which will serve to qualify in advance the statements of the report itself, while, at the same time, warding off from Mr. GREEN any responsibility for what the writers of the report say, or for what they have done. The phraseology of this "note" will be found pointed enough, we trust, to pierce the pachydermatous hide of a Hilton, a Sweeny, and a Fields. At least, we imagine that the public will have no difficulty in perceiving that the language used by Mr. GREEN is equally truthful and well-directed. The note reads as follows:

> The construction of the Central Park was begun in 1857 by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, a State organization, by whom the work was continued until April 20, 1870, when a new body, called the Department of Parks, was suddenly put in charge under the new charter of the City.
>
> This volume, the first annual report of that Department, evinces a singular want of comprehension of the methods, purposes and designs of the original Commission; it makes concessions respecting the public proprietorship of the lands of the Park, which are not to be accepted, and contains numerous statements and implications which are to be received with caution.
>
> As the name of the undersigned appears on its title-page, he deems it due to the public, to his colleagues of the earlier Board, and to himself, to submit this brief disavowal of responsibility for this report, which he never saw till it was in print, as well as for the administration that it records. Another change has brought into the Department those more in sympathy with the views of the original Commissioners. They find this costly report printed, and, although its statements are not approved, it is deemed best that its distribution be continued, with this admonitory note.
>
> ANDREW H. GREEN.

The report itself forms a bulky volume of over four hundred pages, profusely and expensively illustrated, and was probably intended by the Tweed-Sweeny-Hilton gang as a sort of holiday gift book to the elect among the great unwashed. As a rival publication to that money-moth, the Corporation Manual, this volume would have proved a great success, the prefatory note being omitted. But the late little unpleasantness has shed some infragrance upon the short-lived Central Park land-pirates, and the roughs will fail of getting their share of these showy volumes. As the matter now stands, we shall have to wait a few months longer for a truthful report upon the condition of the Central Park.

Galicia's Demands.

It must not be supposed that the Austrian dominions are no longer the scene of chronic grumbling. If the wails of Bohemia have lately seemed faint, it is only because she received so severe a snub in the downfall of her ally, Count HOHENWART, from the Ministry a few months ago, that she is, for a time, giving vent only to suppressed sobs. Whereupon Galicia promptly takes the opportunity to make her cry heard. Galicia covers thirty-one thousand square miles, and has a dense population. The inhabitants are mostly Poles, but there are also a great number of Jews and Germans. In money and intelligence these are far ahead of the Poles.

Galicia is the border land between Russia, Prussia, and the Austrian dominions, and as such has, of course, an exceptional importance. Its people fully appreciate this position, and are anxious to make the most of it. A Pole is always wanting something, and the Polish party in Galicia wants a great deal. They clamor for what, in fine phrase is termed "a large measure of autonomy"—their own way.

Now the Galicians have, during the last ten years, given infinite trouble to Austria. In 1863 their country was kept in constant agitation by the proceedings of a secret revolutionary Government, which in some cases went so far as to punish with death Poles opposed to the national Polish movement then in progress. Add to this that the country is to a great degree in the hands of nobles of Polish descent, strongly attached to the Ultramontane Party, who do not scruple to make their poor and ignorant tenants and peasantry vote according to their will. It is hardly to be expected that under these conditions Austria should be very anxious to give Galicia too much rein.

At present the Galician Diet elects the members to the Reichsrath or Imperial Parliament. The result of this is, of course, that the Germans and Jews, who compose the moneyed minority, have no voice at all in the elections, their votes being always swamped by those of the Polish majority in the Diet, whereas if the members were directly returned, the Jew and German votes would, in certain districts, outweigh the Poles. It seems likely that before long an alteration will be made in favor of the minority, and thus the vote to the Reichsrath will be independent of the Provincial Diets.

The determination of the Austrian Cabinet against granting independence to any portion of the Emperor's dominions, except Hungary, is strengthened by the attitude which the Hungarian leaders have assumed. There is a maxim in *Vanity Fair*, commended to those ascending the ladder of fashionable life, "When you have got up, don't forget to kick the ladder from behind you." Possibly Hungary deems it sound as regards herself and her attainment of semi-separation.

M. DE LONGAY, Minister President of Hungary, lately expressed himself decidedly averse to any more concession in the way of *imperium in imperio*, and a greater than he, the renowned DEAK, has within a few weeks indorsed DE LONGAY's opinions. In Hungary the extreme party has issued its platform for the next elections, advocating separate diplomatic staff and separate army, but its aims seem to meet with no sympathy from the real leaders of public opinion. Hungarians can scarcely yet have forgotten the miseries of incessant agitation.

A Lamp Without Oil.

Mrs. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL has been married rather more extensively than most American matrons, and hence it might be deemed inappropriate to style her a foolish virgin; yet the characteristics which have made the foolish virgins of the parable famous for nearly nineteen centuries were mental rather than physical, and in her inconsequential method of reasoning, Mrs. WOODHULL closely resembles them. It was the weakness of the foolish virgins of Scripture to believe that there was no necessity of providing their lamps with oil, in order to take part in the illumination in honor of a popular bridegroom. Similarly, Mrs. WOODHULL fancies that she is capable of illuminating the dark places of politics and social ethics without the light of reason. If it was folly in the Jewish virgin to expect a lamp to burn without oil, it is equally foolish in Mrs. WOODHULL to suppose that a tirade of abuse without facts for its foundation, or coherence in its conclusions, can have the effect of an argument. Nevertheless, she persists in this mistake, and devoted an hour or two at the Academy of Music last Tuesday evening to the unnecessary labor of proving her folly, and exhibiting her fondness for scolding men of respectability.

Personally Mrs. WOODHULL is of no possible consequence. Her candidacy for the Presidency is a feeble travesty of TRAIN's maniacal egotism, and in point of political influence, is of less weight than HORACE GREELEY's. Still, her periodical exhibitions of bitter language upon the platform attract numbers of idle people, among whom are some whose ignorance and envy fit them to receive her folly as though it were words of wisdom. She is, moreover, the accepted representative of a large section of the party which advocates female suffrage, and as such is tacitly supported by men and women who dislike her parade of Communist fanaticism, and abhor her hostility to accepted social morality. She is, therefore, capable of mischief in inflaming the unthinking hostility of the poor to the rich, and in fostering in the minds of the working men who applauded her last Tuesday night the conviction that capitalists have no rights which working men are bound to respect.

Mrs. WOODHULL singles out for especial abuse, Messrs. STEWART and ASTOR—omitting to mention Mr. VANDERBILT among her rich oppressors of the poor. Mr. STEWART, she asserts, has no right to his wealth, because he never produced a dollar of it by his own physical labor; and Mr. ASTOR, who received his fortune by inheritance, is even a worse criminal. In proof of the iniquity of the latter, she alleges that he actually insists upon receiving rents from tenants to whom his houses are let; while the sinfulness of Mr. STEWART's course is clearly proved by the fact that a smuggler who should attempt to undersell him by offering goods which had escaped the payment of duties, would be arrested and punished. If any meaning whatever can be attached to this sort of abuse, Mrs. WOODHULL meant to say, that it is lawful to cheat Mr. ASTOR out of his rents, and to smuggle goods in order to undersell Mr. STEWART—and that the lawfulness of these acts is due to the possession of wealth by the cheated ASTOR and the undersold STEWART.

It would be idle to argue with a person advancing such nonsense as this. It may, however, be permissible to ask Mrs. WOODHULL upon what title her own claim to hold property, wear dresses, and accumulate jewels and chignons rests. These are among the blessings which she is understood to enjoy, and she does not profess to have earned them by manual labor. Is there any reason why a gift to Mrs. WOODHULL should be more valid than a gift to Mr. ASTOR? or has she a right to receive the proceeds of a newspaper which she does not write, and a bank which she does not conduct, if Mr. STEWART has no right to the revenues of a business which he has created and continues to manage? If her admirers believe that Mr. ASTOR should surrender his houses to the carpenters who built them, and Mr. STEWART his goods to the shopmen who sell them, by all means let them also insist that Mrs. WOODHULL should yield her possessions to those who gave them to her, or who were concerned in their manufacture.

That grand old reformer and dreamer of impossible dreams, SAVONAROLA, once brought the women of Florence to a willingness to despoil themselves of their worldly luxuries. Silks and satins, jewels, fans and laces, were cast into the public bonfires by the women whom the eloquence of SAVONAROLA had turned from gayety to devotion. Why should not Mrs. WOODHULL prove her faith in the theory that property is crime, by emulating the self-sacrifice of the devout women of Florence? Let her kindle a bonfire in Union-square, and head a procession of women like-minded with herself, who will cast their wicked wealth into the flames. When her best black silk and her jaunty sealskin jacket, her diamond rings and her golden necklaces, her dainty high-heeled boots, and her most cherished chignons, have crackled and burned and melted in the fire, the intelligent workingmen of the City will at least credit her with a desire not to enjoy luxuries which she has not earned by manual labor. She can then with some consistency denounce those who continue to enjoy wealth which they have not accumulated by the literal process of perspiration. That she should be other than an eminently foolish woman when attempting to reason, need not be expected; but at least she ought to consent to mingle a little consistency of action with her rhetorical malice, and her mendacious abuse of men who have made her no presents.

Hints to a Reformer.

Senator EUGENE CASSERLY, of California, has recently spent several weeks in this City, endeavoring to discover abuses in the Custom-house under Republican management. Among other things, Mr. EUGENE CASSERLY had been informed that the vile Republicans had introduced a new and hitherto unheard-of device for raising money, which was said to consist in assessing office-holders a percentage of their salaries. Mr. EUGENE CASSERLY had information to that effect satisfactory to himself, but he found great difficulty in proving that any one in the Custom-house had been compelled to pay any money, though many had paid voluntarily. We submit to Mr. EUGENE CASSERLY that if he will read the testimony which Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, Secretary of the Commissioners of Emigration, gave before the Legislative Committee on Tuesday, he will find what the facts are. This device of assessing employes is, it seems, neither new nor unheard of nor Republican, but strictly a Democratic device, for Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY swears that he was himself assessed by Tammany Hall, last Fall, three hundred dollars, while his subordinates were assessed one hundred. Mr. EUGENE CASSERLY should obviously apply to his brother, Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, for the information he is so desirous of obtaining.

We would also suggest to Mr. EUGENE CASSERLY, that if he will peruse the testimony given before the Legislative Committee sitting at the St. Nicholas Hotel, he will gather some more useful information. Mr. Senator CASSERLY was greatly shocked at the burden imposed upon the commerce of New-York by the vile Republicans, because the General Order charges were high; and, when it was shown that these charges were chiefly paid by the steam-ship companies, Mr. Senator CASSERLY screwed up his face, and proved conclusively that these charges were still a burden upon the merchants. Now, if the Senator will read the testimony to which we have referred, he will find that the honest Democratic administration of Dr. CARNOCHAN imposes burdens upon the commerce of New-York far more direct and far more heavy than those he ascribes to these vile Republicans. How Senator CASSERLY's honest soul will recoil when he reads this astounding revelation! How he will hasten again to New-York, and insist upon at once fulfilling the duty which the Senate has by resolution imposed upon him of investigating the frauds at Quarantine and Castle Garden! How he will be shocked to find that he was for four weeks straining at the Republican gnat in the Custom-house, and failed to see the Democratic camel at Quarantine and Castle Garden. How earnestly he will endeavor to make up for lost time. When he left on his last investigation this honest, disinterested, and nonpartisan Senator declared he had got evidence enough to defeat the re-election of Gen. GRANT. When he returns from investigating Quarantine and Castle Garden, he will be equally satisfied that he has defeated the Democratic candidate.

MINOR TOPICS.

A decidedly new sensation is promised us on the 12th of next August. The famous M. PLANTAMOUR, Professor of Astronomy at Geneva, has discovered a new comet which, it is declared, exceeds in size any similar meteor hitherto known of. By the elaborate calculations of this learned observer, the new comet is darting directly toward our globe with prodigious velocity, and will come into collision with it on the 12th of August, as aforesaid. The approach of this terrific object will be heralded by an extraordinary degree of heat; and the catastrophe cannot possibly be avoided unless by a deflection, not now to be prognosticated, produced by the comet impinging on the attractive scope of some other heavenly body. We believe that this alarming prophecy corresponds with one of Dr. CUMMINGS' more recent announcements; and, if so, science and religion—or one eccentric representative of it—will for once and unequivocally be in accord. The inhabitants of the earth will have at least this consolation, that after the Plantamour comet comes within the range of telescopic observation, and becomes visible to the naked eye, there will yet be a long time for them to set their houses in order and prepare for the "eternal smash" that must ensue.

All is not rose-colored at the South African gold fields, in spite of the glowing accounts. Virulent fevers have broken out among the miners, and at that queerly-named place, "Du Toit's Pan," by last accounts, thirty were dying daily from this cause alone. There is no doubt, however, about the diamonds, for they continue to come forward in quantities, and the *Cape Argus* prints a great number of interesting and authenticated details. A letter from one digger, in that paper, written at "De Beer's Farm," says the average find is four or five of the gems a day to each man. Opinions vary as to the effect of largely increasing the number of diamonds in the market, but how will it be, if, as proposed, the women of France sell off all the diamonds they have to pay the German indemnity? The two causes together might apparently produce a serious depression.

The new velocipedes, or tri-cycles, or whatever they may be called, afford very good exercise, no doubt, but the lads who use them are not always the most prudent or accurate measurers of distance and momentum, and accidents are not wanting to prove the fact. Madison-square is, just now, a favorite resort for the riders of these vehicles, and they dart about there in a way quite distressing to the nerves, and sometimes the legs, of pedestrians. A lady was thrown down by one of them the other day and seriously injured; no policeman was near by, and the youth who did the mischief gallantly made off at the top of his speed, without waiting to see what harm was done. The Park Police should unite with the regular officers to repress within reasonable bounds what is becoming a dangerous nuisance.

The Police Commissioners of Long Island were recently declared by a Coroner's Jury to have been guilty of "a gross neglect of duty, and of having indirectly caused the death" of a man named PLAINE, who lost his life from exposure to the frost, after a notification had been given of his feeble condition. Not satisfied with this honest verdict, they, the Commissioners, induced the Coroner—a most accommodating official—to reassemble the jury and have the offensive words stricken out. But the jurors could see nothing in the testimony to favor a modification. The Commissioners, full of rage at their defeat, have resolved that the "scoundrelly reporters" shall have no further opportunities to bring their shortcomings to the knowledge of the public. The Station-houses have, consequently, been closed to the Press, and as matters now stand, New-Yorkers are threatened with the loss of the scraps of news which they have been so long accustomed to look for under the head of Long Island.

Probably all that a large number of people know about Croatia is derived from their familiarity with a very fine march called the "March of the Croats." Croatia is nevertheless a considerable country, and has, with Slavonia, a population of over a million. When the Dual, or Austro-Hungarian Government was established, Croatia was, together with Slavonia, attached to Hungary, and a Minister in the Hungarian Cabinet represents the interests of these two countries. The Croatians have lately been making loud complaints about this arrangement. They say that they are neglected; that all has been done for Hungary, nothing for them; and they demand a revision of what is called "the pact of union" which annexed them to Hungary. It seems probable that although the Croatians will not get nearly all they want, they will succeed in making themselves sufficiently disagreeable to extract considerable concessions. Hungary is, therefore, now in pretty much the same position with Croatia that Austria was with Hungary, but it may be questioned whether this be one of those fellow feelings which make people wondrous kind.

Which is Which—The New-York Tribune Quite as Good a Democratic Paper as The World—Horace Greeley Shaking Hands with the Copperheads Over the Body of Schurz.

From the Tribune of yesterday.

Gen. SCHURZ yesterday gained his greenest laurels as an energetic and brilliant Parliamentary debater. The grace of his wit, the acerbity of his sarcasm, the ardor of his eloquence, &c. The most perfect piece of rhetoric that Congress has heard. Every sentence seemed to burn with honest indignation. Stupendous effect of his eloquence—made a magnificent point, &c., &c.

From the World of yesterday.

In Mr. SCHURZ's eloquence there is something more engaging than wind and insolent pomposity. Mr. SCHURZ is never pompous or ill-natured. He is easy, natural, decorous, gentlemanly; with a pleasant vein of unstudied wit which seasons and relieves his arguments and keeps the attention of his auditors keenly alive to all he says. The masterly force of his reasoning—pungent ridicule—Mr. SCHURZ rises to a strain of lofty, indignant, scornful eloquence which cannot fail to make a deep impression on the country. A more stirring appeal was never made to the honesty and public virtue of the people of the United States, &c., &c.

Senator ALCORN has addressed a letter to Gov. POWERS explaining his disposition of land scrip to GEO. T. LEWIS, of Cleveland, Ohio, covering ninety acres, and realizing nearly $200,000, of which $60,000 is paid, and placed to the credit of Mississippi.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to repeal the duty on salt with amendments, covering all the changes in the tariff recommended by the Committee, and moved to make it a special order for Monday, March 11, which was agreed to.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. CONKLING presented a protest of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the postal telegraph scheme, and moved that it be printed on account of its brevity and importance.

THE ARMS DEBATE.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Sumner resolution. Mr. MORTON continued his speech begun yesterday. He said he had read Mr. BLAIR's statements in his speeches at the South; that Mr. SCHURZ was remaining in the Republican Party for the purpose of defeating it, and that he had cut loose from his party associates and burned his ships behind him, because he believed he had a right, taking all the circumstances into account, to assume that Mr. BLAIR was authorized to speak for his colleague, (SCHURZ.) Every man owed good faith to his party, and to those who kept good faith with him. Every man was at liberty to leave any party at any time, but he was bound to do it in an open and public way. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHURZ) had announced that in case the Republican Convention should nominate President GRANT, he would not support the nomination, and he was in affiliation with the Missouri Liberals, who were making war on the Republican Party itself. Mr. MORTON here read a resolution in the Missouri Liberal platform, which he said meant free-trade. The platform also contained a covert reference to the Sunday laws in some of the States. That was of course intended for the Germans. The whole platform was essentially a Democratic document, and those who framed it and supported it were necessarily making war on the Republican Party. It was idle for any man to say he would support the principles of the Republican Party, but not its standard-bearer. Parties were a necessity in a free country, and they could not be made to order; they could only be created by great events. An attack upon the principles of the party was no worse than an attack upon the instrumentalities by which those principles were to be carried into effect. He would now ask the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHURZ) whether, since the first Monday in December, 1870, he (SCHURZ) had voted with the Republican Party in the Senate on any question of a political character. Mr. SCHURZ—What does the Senator understand by a question of a political character? Mr. MORTON—I take it for granted that the Senator understands that, and that everybody else does; and that if there is a vote of his upon any question of a political character since the first Monday in December of 1870, that is not recorded with that of the Democratic members of this body, I do not remember it. If there is one, he can state what it is. Mr. SCHURZ—I think amnesty is a question of a political character; the President recommended that an amnesty should be given, and I am sure that I voted for that. [Laughter.] Mr. MORTON—When did the Senator vote for it? If I mistake not when the vote was taken on the Amnesty bill he either voted against it or did not vote on it at all. Mr. SCHURZ—I voted in favor of the amendments that were calculated to strengthen the Amnesty bill; and when finally the bill was overburdened so that it could not pass in that form, I did not vote at all, and the Senator (Mr. MORTON) will remember that he voted for all of the amendments which he was sure would kill the Amnesty bill. Mr. MORTON—I think the Senator voted to keep it in such a form as that it would change the Naturalization laws. Mr. SCHURZ—The Senator will not dispute that I advocated the policy proposed by the President of the United States in his Message, and I think that in that respect I showed a far better Administration man than he did. [Laughter.] Mr. MORTON—Ah, Sir, that kind of thing will not do; I will not say that it is very smart, but it is dodging the main question. The Senator is for universal amnesty, and he cannot say that the President or the Republican Party is in favor of that. The Senator stands with the Democrats upon the question of amnesty, as he does on all others, so far as I know. Mr. TRUMBULL said that Mr. MORTON's remarks tended to place him (TRUMBULL) in a false position. He had stated distinctly that he was in favor of the Amnesty bill as it came from the House, and he had voted against all the amendments because he feared they would defeat the bill. Mr. MORTON—How did the Senator know it would defeat the bill? Two or three additional votes would have saved the Amnesty bill with all the amendments to it; but that Amnesty bill was not a party measure, and when the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHURZ) refers to that bill as the only measure on which he has voted with the Republican Party since the first Monday of December, 1870, it is confessing that upon all other questions for the last fifteen months, he has voted solely with the Democratic Party. Mr. SCHURZ—I voted with the Republican Party on the resolution to investigate the abuse of the New-York Custom-house. [Laughter.] Mr. MORTON—The Senator did vote in favor of that, but I regret that he has impaired the force of that instance very much, for I think he himself has contributed to make the country believe that the majority here opposed that investigation. I am glad to have him even at this late day rectify that huge calumny sent abroad over the country. Mr. SCHURZ said he could mention another subject, civil service reform. [Laughter.] Mr. MORTON said that Mr. SCHURZ had indeed introduced a Civil Service Reform bill which had not been considered with favor, but he (Mr. MORTON) would predict that when there should come a political measure of civil service reform before the Senate, sustaining the President, the Senators (Messrs. SCHURZ and TRUMBULL) would be found voting against it. Mr. TRUMBULL—Does the Senator (Mr. MORTON) forget that the system inaugurated by the President was inaugurated upon an amendment offered by me to an Appropriation bill in the last Congress, and that when the President in his Message announced what he proposed to do, I took occasion to express my gratification at it? Mr. MORTON said the President had acted on an amendment offered to an Appropriation bill, but the system adopted by the President had not received the approbation of the Senator, (Mr. TRUMBULL.) A great deal had been said, too, by these gentlemen about reducing taxation, but when there was a bill before the Senate which would take eighty million dollars off the people, they voted against it. They wanted the taxes taken off articles that were not in the bill, and he ventured to predict also that when Congress should come to pass a bill, as it would before the adjournment, to take off forty or fifty millions more, these Senators would again be found against it, and in favor of taking taxes off articles not in the bill. Mr. MORTON again spoke of the necessity of political parties, and the duty of members of parties to act in good faith. He admired independence, but when a man used the party ladder to climb to the summit of his ambition and then kicked it down, he could not thereby mount himself, with the character of a great reformer or a great patriot. He repeated that those who meant to sustain Republican principles must stand by the party. The liberals seemed to have an idea that the Democrats would come over to them, but they would soon discover their mistake. The mountain would not go to MOHAMMED. The liberals would find themselves dissolved in the Democratic Party like fleas in vinegar. [Laughter.] Mr. MORTON then discussed the question of the sales of arms. The carcass of the resolution, he said, now lay exposed to the public gaze, exhaling most unwholesome odors, arising from the untruthful character of its preamble and from its hostile purpose. The movers of it had labored hard to create a suspicion, which they acknowledged to be their highest ambition. But the attempt was an inglorious failure. They had abandoned one after another the positions they had taken at the beginning. They had started with a discrepancy of $1,700,000, but the discrepancy had disappeared. The Senators from Missouri and Massachusetts (Messrs. SCHURZ and SUMNER) had admitted it all away. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHURZ) had yesterday substantially given up the charge of the illegal manufacture of cartridges at the United States work shops. He saw that Senator shake his head, but if he had the Senator's speech he would prove what he said. The Senator had also omitted yesterday all reference to the job and the military Ring. Mr. SCHURZ—I virtually repeated yesterday my language on that subject. Mr. MORTON could not remember it; he would, however, acknowledge that Mr. SCHURZ made one new point yesterday when charging that our Government dealt directly with the French Commissioner of Armament at Tours. Mr. SCHURZ said he had not said an original word on that subject; he had only quoted from a well-known and widely-circulated journal, the *Indépendance Belge*, a report of the testimony given by M. LE CESNE, the President of the Committee of Armament. Mr. EDMUNDS said Mr. SCHURZ had fallen into a gross error, because what he had read from was not a report from the testimony, but merely the statement contained in a letter of a gossipping correspondent. Mr. SCHURZ said the correspondent assumed to report the words of M. LE CESNE correctly, and read from the paper in French to show that it was so. Mr. EDMUNDS was pleased that the Senator treated the Senate to a French reading. He thought it very fitting that one who carried French colors should speak the French tongue. [Laughter.] He repeated that what the Senator read was only the statement of a correspondent. Mr. SCHURZ—Well, I have here the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, containing a full report, apparently a phonographic report, of the same testimony. Shall I read it? Mr. EDMUNDS—Yes! Go on! Mr. MORTON—Mr. President, I certainly do not wish to be wanting in courtesy, but if the Senator reads that now, it will have entered into the record for the fourth time in my speech. [Laughter.] Mr. MORTON also said this was a mere newspaper statement, but admitting the report of LE CESNE's testimony to be correct, he could show from Mr. REMINGTON's statements, and from Mr. SCHURZ's own admissions, that the testimony was false. Mr. SCHURZ said he supposed LE CESNE meant that he had an agent to deal with the War Department. Mr. SUMNER—And this agent says he did it. Mr. MORTON presumed that LE CESNE meant to say that he had negotiated directly with the United States, but not that he had done so with the knowledge of the Government of the United States. Mr. SCHURZ—REMINGTON himself says that he treated directly with the Ordnance Department. Mr. MORTON—No, he does not say any such thing. He says that he bought arms of the Department as a merchant, before the Department knew that he was an agent of France, and that as soon as they discovered that he was a French agent, they refused to sell him any more. Mr. CONKLING—So far from Mr. REMINGTON stating that he dealt directly with the Government, it was his complaint to the Government that, being denied the privilege of dealing with it, he was compelled to buy of third persons and pay two prices. Mr. MORTON continued his argument at length. In any case the President had no responsibility for what was done, because the act of Congress directed the Secretary of War to sell these ordnance stores without the intervention of the President. The President being out of the question, the Senator, Mr. SCHURZ, had himself exonerated the Secretary of War, and nobody remained to bear the blame of any wrong that might have been done but the Chief of Ordnance. But no wrong had been done, nor did any ground exist for even suspecting wrong doing. The arms were of a discarded pattern and therefore might properly be sold under the law. The Senator (Mr. SCHURZ) had made a sensational statement yesterday about the quickness with which certain arms had passed from the Department into the hands of the French, saying that within twenty-four hours from the sale by the Department, twenty per cent. had been paid on them by the French agent at New-York. Now the fact was that this payment had to be made within twenty-four hours by a rule of the Department, but it was made to the Department by the merchants who purchased, and if the French agent at New-York repaid them the amount, it had nothing to do with our Government. In conclusion, Mr. MORTON said that the last miserable shred of this pretended case had been swept away. The movers of the preamble and resolution had attempted to conceal their design under cover of zeal for the honor and purity of our Government, but he had chosen to go behind the vail and expose their real object. Mr. SCHURZ said here we Germans are American citizens—nothing more and nothing less—and a good deal more to the same effect. Mr. MORTON said he spoke of the necessary effect of the Senator's conduct. [Calls for the question on the amendment, (CONKLING'S.)] Mr. CONKLING said that, as the word "spy" had been criticised as offensive, he was willing that it should be struck out. Mr. SUMNER interrupted. Mr. CONKLING—I don't make any motion. I simply express my consent to the omission. Mr. SUMNER defined the punishment of a spy if caught. Mr. CONKLING said in offering this amendment he was after things, not words, and he was willing to omit the words objected to and substitute the words of the statute "agent or officer," but while he was thus complaisant he wished the Senator, Mr. SUMNER, to understand that as a matter of law, as a matter of definition, as a matter of propriety, and as a matter of fact, there was a full answer to be made to his argument; and he wished it understood, further, that he meant to follow this investigation wherever it might lead. Mr. CONKLING—The Senator from Missouri, Mr. SCHURZ, came here to insinuate that the President of the United States had drabbled the robes of his great office in nasty mire of personal corruption. [Subdued applause.] It was contained in the pamphlet which was circulated by the Democrats in New-Hampshire. The Senator who could make such an imputation, with no reason to believe it to be true, and with every reason to believe it to be false, must not shrink if the band of investigation pointed to him, lest the uncharitable should remember that it is the hit bird that flutters. [Subdued applause.] Mr. SCHURZ said if he had done anything yesterday that looked like strutting, he must beg the Senator's pardon for having encroached upon the exclusive privilege of the distinguished Senator from New-York. He said I had dared to come here and throw out an insinuation against the chief of this Republic as to his being connected with some very questionable practices in New-York. All the statements I then made on that subject I am willing to stand by today. Mr. CONKLING read from Mr. SCHURZ's former speech on this subject to show how atrocious it was, and repeated that a man who threw out such insinuations against the highest officer of the Republic must not be too tender when his own conduct was pointed out for investigation. Mr. SCHURZ hoped that even the Senator from New-York did not mean to insinuate that he wanted to avoid an investigation. Mr. CONKLING's amendment was modified by substituting the words "agent or officer" for "spy or emissary," and it was then adopted. Mr. SUMNER proposed to withdraw the preamble, so that the Senate might vote directly on the resolution, but Mr. SHERMAN objected, and the Vice-President decided that the preamble was part of the resolution and could not be withdrawn. Mr. HARLAN offered an amendment directing the Committee to investigate the sales of arms for the whole fiscal year, and omitting the direction to inquire who were the real parties in the interest. Adopted. Mr. TRUMBULL said that it was desirable that the investigation should be conducted by a committee, the members of which were in favor of it, and as the adoption of Mr. CONKLING's amendment would make it improper for the mover of this investigation to sit upon the Committee, he thought it would be better to pass the original resolution, and assign the investigation proposed by Mr. CONKLING to another Committee. He, therefore, moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment had been adopted. Pending this motion the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned until Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After minor business the Civil Service Reform bill was made the special order for today four weeks.

PASSED AND RESOLVED.

Mr. BUCKLEY's resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of allowing the importation free of duty of machines for spinning yarn was adopted; also, Mr. SARGENT's, requiring the Attorney-General to transmit to the House a statement of all criminal cases cognizable under the United States laws now pending in the United States District Courts of Utah, and also all civil actions in which the United States are concerned; also, all other criminal cases pending in the United States Courts of Utah, for what crimes, and against what laws, by what attorney instituted, in what manner the grand and petit jurors were selected, drawn and summoned, during the last year, and by what appropriations the expenses must be paid, &c. Mr. MCGREW's bill removing the political disabilities of ROBERT E. COWAN, of Kansas City, was passed. Mr. COBURN offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to examine witnesses on the subject of the reorganization or consolidation of the staff corps of the army. Adopted. Mr. EAMES' resolution, calling for information as to the necessity of a light-house or stone pyramid in Providence River, Rhode Island, was adopted, as was that of Mr. ACKER, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report measures to insure the uninterrupted and safe transportation of passengers, and the better protection of life and property, on the railroads of the United States.

Mr. BURCHARD's bill from the Committee of Ways and Means, directing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to remit to certain firms in Chicago the tax on spirits in bonded warehouses destroyed in the great fire, after considerable discussion was amended so as to make the deductions in the reimbursement of the tax so far as covered by valid insurance, and was passed; as were the following from the Committee on Banking and Currency: the Senate bill to amend the National Currency act by striking out Leavenworth as one of the places for the redemption of banking currency; authorizing the Warren National Bank of South Danvers to change its name to the Warren National Bank of Peabody, Massachusetts; and one allowing the Seneca, Illinois, National Bank to change its location to Morriss, Grundy County. After finally agreeing to observe to-morrow as a holiday in honor of WASHINGTON's birthday, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. COBURN in the chair, on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC.

On motion of Mr. BROOKS, the five Central American Missions were reduced to one, with a Minister resident at Nicaragua, to be accredited also to the other Central American States. Mr. POTTER's motion to strike out the clause for a mission to Paraguay and Uruguay was rejected. Mr. BANKS moved to place the Russian Mission among the first-class Missions, the Minister's salary to be $17,500. Mr. HOLMAN opposed the motion; he protested against such a compliment to that hoary-headed old despotism; a nation whose whole career had been one of despotism, and of crushing out the rights of mankind. He did not know of one friendly act on the part of Russia toward the United States. He did not know a Government on the face of God's green earth with which our relations should be more restricted to the mere simple formalities of diplomacy. Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, advocated the proposition. The question was not as to the character of the Government to which a Minister was accredited, but as to whether the interests of this country required such representation. Russia had given freedom and independence by territorial possession to more than twenty million serfs, and that, too, without being forced to it by war, but of her own wisdom and recognition of human rights. Russia was, from the very nature of things, the friend of the United States. She had been the first to show friendship to the American Colonies in their struggle for independence. So, too, in the darkest hour of our civil war, she gave indications by her fleet, not only of her friendship for the country, but of the power which she would be willing hereafter to use for it. In a later period she had been the first European Power to withdraw her flag from the American Continent, which was the greatest boon for which this country was struggling. Mr. BROOKS also sustained the proposition. Messrs. WOOD, BUTLER and MORGAN sustained it, and Mr. POTTER opposed. After further discussion the proposition was agreed to. Various other amendments to the bill were offered and discussed. The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, the vote upon it and the various amendments to be taken Friday next. The House then adjourned until Friday.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Union Pacific Railroad is reported clear of snow.

The peach crop of Delaware will be rather less than half of the full crop this year.

All the public departments at Washington will be closed today in honor of Washington's Birthday.

The Green Hill Hotel, in North Cohasset, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss, $7,000; insured.

GEORGE THURSTON and OLIVE PILLSBURY are under arrest in Charlestown, Mass., charged with infanticide.

There is considerable excitement in Carrsville, Ky., over the discovery of rich deposits of lead and other ores at that place.

Thirty-one dollars and thirty cents were received from New-York, in Washington, on account of unpaid custom dues.

Extensive preparations have been made for laying the corner-stone of the new City Hall at San Francisco today.

Judge GILBERT has granted a stay of proceedings on the order of injunction issued by him in the Rhinebeck *Tribune* case.

The Ten-hour State Central Committee of Massachusetts are urging the enactment of a Ten-hour law upon the Legislature.

SWEET'S hotel, at Grand Rapids, Wis., the largest in the Western part of the State, was burned on Tuesday night. Loss $25,000.

The habeas corpus case, as a test of the legality of the present session of the Nebraska Legislature, was argued before the Supreme Court at Omaha yesterday.

GILMAN P. BRIGGS, formerly one of the editors of the *Argus*, and lately of the Oswego *Palladium*, died at Albany yesterday, after five days' illness.

The resignations of Capt. JOSEPH H. REFE, Sixth Infantry, and Second Lieut. THOS. M. FISHER, Twenty-third Infantry, have been accepted by the President.

Hon. M. P. BEMUS (Republican) was re-elected Supervisor for the town of Chautauqua, N. Y. The balance of the Democratic ticket was elected.

General Passenger Agent KIMBALL, of the Union Pacific Railroad, telegraphs that the snow blockade was raised, and that trains are running on the whole line.

In the Pennsylvania State Senate, yesterday, a committee was drawn in the McClure-Gray contest, which consists of three Republicans and four Democrats.

The Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company yesterday elected E. W. WOODWARD, President, and E. W. KING, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Ohio State Fair for the next two years will be held at Mansfield from the 2d to the 6th of September. Increased premiums will be offered.

The last span of the great Missouri River bridge at Council Bluffs, Iowa, is completed, and the Union Pacific Railroad commence crossing their freight and passenger trains today.

President CHAS. W. ELIOT, of Harvard University, has been appointed a member of the Board of Visitors at West Point in place of Prof. J. R. LOOMIS, absent in Europe.

The loss by the burning of the machine-shops and engine-house of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railway, at Shakopee, Minn., Tuesday morning, was over $100,000.

The citizens of Hartford, Conn., held a meeting last evening, and appointed a committee to devise some means to induce manufacturing corporations to locate there.

Letters from Prescott, Arizona, say the Apache Indians have nearly all left the reservations, and are evidently preparing for a vigorous campaign against the troops and settlers.

An association has been formed at Rockport, Ind., for the erection of a suitable monument over the grave of the mother of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, at that place.

In the Chelsea, Mass., murder case, Tuesday, BARTHOLOMEW waived examination, and was fully committed for trial. Dr. WEST and Mrs. GILBERT were held in $3,000 bail each as witnesses.

The West Virginia Constitutional Convention is equally divided on the question of empowering the Legislature to make provision for the payment to Virginia of a proportionate amount of the ante-war debt.

Yesterday the Massachusetts Legislature chose for directors, on behalf of the State, for the Boston and Albany Railroad, ISAAC N. ROSS, of Holden; W. H. MURRAY, of Pittsfield, and JOSEPH H. CHADWICK, of Boston.

There was some little excitement at Poughkeepsie yesterday owing to the refusal of the landlord of one of the hotels to allow the members of a colored minstrel troupe staying at his house to eat with the white guests.

The Ohio Improvement Convention met at Cincinnati yesterday, and decided to request the Governors of the States bordering on that river to urge the National Government to make a large appropriation for its improvement.

The clause in the new Constitution of West Virginia, providing for the payment of the indebtedness incurred before the separation from the State of Virginia, has been omitted by vote of the Convention.

FRANK W. MORTON was arraigned in Baltimore, yesterday, for attempting to swindle the Baltimore German Savings Bank, by forged drafts on the Fulton National Bank, of this City, and a banking firm of Boston.

The National Labor Reform Convention met in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. The Convention was called to order by A. M. PUETT, of Indiana, and JOHN SYMMS, of Pennsylvania, chosen temporary chairman, and A. CAMERON, of Illinois, secretary.

In the Supreme Court at Dedham, Mass., yesterday, JOHN KILDAY was arraigned for the murder of PATRICK MORAN, on the 23d of April 1871; and DAVID SCANNEL, of Stoughton, for the murder of his brother CHARLES, on the 20th of August. Both pleaded not guilty.

A Baltimore cigar-dealer has dug up in his cellar a box containing five canvass bags filled with gold and silver coin, and curiously-wrought gold chains, in all valued at about $7,000. The money was of foreign coinage, and bore date from 1742 to 1795.

A story comes from Lawrence, Mass., of a pet canary-bird, which, during the recent illness of its mistress, was released from its cage and flew from room to room, evidently in search of her, and at last, finding her, perched upon her chin and chirped its satisfaction.

Hon. SALEM TOWNE, of Massachusetts, whose death has just been announced, was once a teacher in Southbridge, and to him WILLIAM L. MARCY attributed much of his success in removing his early reputation as a "bad boy and dull scholar."

The Catholic Union Temperance Convention, composed of delegates from nearly all the States, will meet in Baltimore today. The subject of temperance and the advisability of forming a National Union in the Catholic Church will be discussed.

Twenty dollars "conscience money for Custom-house duties," were received at the United States Treasury, Washington, on the 16th inst., and $30 more on the same account and probably from the same person, were received on the 19th inst.

A meeting of the Georgia Republican State Committee is to be held in Atlanta on the 14th of March, by call of its Chairman. The difficulty about the appointment of delegates to the National Convention will probably then be arranged.

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on the Judiciary is considering the expediency of providing proper and suitable institutions, other than jails and houses of correction, for the imprisonment and punishment of persons convicted of drunkenness.

A French paper states King AMADEUS has become disgusted with the ungovernable disposition of the Spanish people, and has urged his father, King VICTOR EMMANUEL, to sanction his abdication. It is further stated that the latter counsels patience.

Mr. CHAS. DALRYMPLE, Member of Parliament for Buteshire, gave notice of his intention to ask the Government, on Friday next, whether measures have been taken to prevent collisions between American and Canadian fishermen during the coming fishing season.

The Newark (N. J.) *Journal* seeks information of the whereabouts of Mr. BELMONT, that it may know why a meeting of the National Democratic Committee is not called. It complains that, while all other parties are actively and openly at work, "everything in the Democratic camp wears the vail of oblivion."

The log-house of a German and his wife, named BENTLY, near New-Albany, Ind., was found burned, Tuesday, and the remains of the occupants were found in the cellar. BENTLY had sold a large lot of bacon the day before, and it is supposed that they were murdered for the money.

A Southern paper gives the following statement of the amount of money subscribed by the States thus far for the "national" monument to ROBERT E. LEE: Maryland, $33 40; North Carolina, $546 55; Georgia, $3,095 27; Mississippi, $1,046 50; Louisiana, $9; Arkansas, $54 45; Kentucky, $1,652; Virginia, $1,861 69; South Carolina, $1,230 30; Alabama, $767 30; Florida, $22; Missouri, $62 65; Tennessee, $102 60; Texas, $439; total, $10,933 11.

Most of the Canadian papers ridicule the secret treaty story. The Montreal *Witness* says: "If such a document did exist it would not be worth the paper it was written upon. Treaties are only made between independent rulers, not between the Sovereign and her servants, such as the Governor-General. Agreements as to policy there may be between the Dominion and Home Governments, but neither the British Ministry nor the Canadian Privy Council have the power to enter into treaties."

Hon. W. R. SEVIER, a Conservative Union member of the Senate of Tennessee, has recently resigned his seat in that body, and, in an address to his constituents, giving his reasons, he describes the extent to which the old rebel element prevails. All the principal offices of the State, he says, are held by those who wore the gray, while "the badge of inferiority is placed upon all men who were friends of the Government during the war, regardless of their sacrifices and efforts in behalf of peace, popular rights, universal amnesty and universal suffrage, since that period."

OBITUARY.

William Wood.

Yesterday Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, late the managing editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, died, at his residence in Brooklyn, after an illness of ten days. He was born at Cheddar, in the County of Somerset, England, on the 17th of December, 1835. He had, therefore, completed his thirty-sixth year. At an early age he was apprenticed as a reporter; but, after a few years' service, difficulty arising between himself and his employer, he made up his mind to come to this country. Soon after his arrival he was engaged as a reporter in the office of the Williamsburg *Times*. After five years' service, he was appointed editor of that paper. The *Times* is Republican in politics; and as he was by conviction a Democrat, his editorship was somewhat irksome, and in 1860 he found another new field of labor. In connection with one of the employes of the *Times*, he purchased the Rome (New-York) *Sentinel*, and at once assumed editorial control of that paper. The country was then on the eve of troubles, but Mr. WOOD was not able to accommodate his opinions in respect to the war to those of the men whose good-will was essential to the success of his newspaper enterprise. Impelled in part by this, in 1863 he returned to England, accompanied by his family. He secured employment on the Cardiff *Times*, but after a month's labor he wearied of his native land and returned to America. On his return he secured a place on the reportorial staff of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, from which position he rapidly advanced until he finally became editor-in-chief. The conspicuous trait in his character as a journalist was his contentment in and integrity to his profession. He was a very rapid and incisive writer, and there was hardly any subject upon which he could not write promptly and intelligently. His knowledge of Brooklyn affairs could not be surpassed by any other man in that city. To his immediate associates he endeared himself as few men ever have to those with whom they live and labor. He had no personal enemy, and no man was ever more loyal to his friends than he. Mr. WOOD was twice married. His first wife died during a visit to England, leaving a boy now ten years old. In December, 1868, he married Miss CAROLINE KEMP, a sister of his first wife.

The Abbe Auguste-Joseph-Alphonse Gratry.

Our European files bring the announcement of the death of this distinguished French theologian, which occurred Feb. 5, at Montreaux, Switzerland. M. GRATRY was born at Lille, March 30, 1805; studied mathematics, and was admitted to the Polytechnic School in 1825. On graduating, he was not classed in a service to his choice. A few years later, he became an ecclesiastic, and was appointed, in 1841, director of the College of Stanislaus, and in 1846, was made Almoner of the Superior Normal School. A discussion between M. GRATRY and M. VACHEROT, director of studies in the Normal School, which sprang from the publication of the third volume of the latter's "History of the School of Alexandria," in 1851, resulted in M. VACHEROT's retirement from the school. M. GRATRY withdrew from the school in 1852 to devote himself, with the Abbé PETETOT, to the reconstruction of the Oratorians of the Immaculate Conception. In 1861 he was chosen Vicar-General to the Bishop of Orleans, M. DUPANLOUP, and was appointed Professor of Evangelical Morality at the Sorbonne in 1863. In 1867 he was elected a member of the French Academy, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of M. DE BARANTE, and was formally received in the March following. It appears that in consequence of a remonstrance, or reprimand from the Superior of the Order of the Oratorians, administered for ideas of tolerance which he had expressed in adhering, with Père HYACINTHE, to the principles of the Peace League, Abbé GRATRY withdrew from the order in 1869. M. GRATRY was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor in 1845. In addition to his *Lettres and Répliques à M. Vacherot*, M. GRATRY published in 1855-7 a philosophical course in three parts, entitled, *De la Connaissance de Dieu, Logique*, and *De la Connaissance de l'Ame; La Philosophie du Credo*, in 1861; *Les Sources*, in 1861-2; *Commentaire sur l'Evangile de Saint Matthieu*, in 1863; *Jésus Christ, Réponse à M. Renan* and *Les Sophistes et la Critique*, in 1864. The cause of Abbé GRATRY's death was cancer in the stomach.

THE BOWLING-GREEN BANK.

Additional Warrants for Walter Roche's Arrest—Hank Smith to Pay by To-Morrow, or to be Arrested.

A meeting of the depositors of the Bowling-green Savings Bank took place last night, Justice HOGAN in the chair. Mr. JOHN FOX said that, agreeable to his instructions, he had employed Mr. JOHN E. DEVLIN as counsel for the depositors, and he had taken steps to civilly and criminally prosecute the officials of the bank. Having alluded to the arrest of WALTER ROCHE, he said that four other warrants which had been obtained would compel ROCHE, upon arrest, to furnish at least $65,000 further bail. The necessary papers are also ready to procure warrants for the arrest of the other officials. The warrant for the arrest of HANK SMITH is kept in abeyance in consequence of SMITH's having notified Mr. DEVLIN that he will, in a few days, be prepared to pay his portion of the deficit, or furnish security for the same. SMITH is given until to-morrow to carry out these terms, otherwise the criminal proceedings will be enforced. In answer to a question from a depositor, Mr. FOX said that Mr. DEVLIN intended testing Judge BLATCHFORD's decision throwing the Bowling-green Bank into involuntary bankruptcy.

Mr. Justice HOGAN next addressed the meeting, and urged the immediate prosecution of the officers.

Mr. FOX stated that the fees to counsel so far had been paid by himself; the Committee did not intend taxing the poorer depositors for one cent of their expenses; he himself and a few other depositors, who could best afford it, would pay all such expenses between them.

Indictments Against Jersey City Officials.

The Hudson County Grand Jury has found indictments against a large number of Jersey City officials, and writs of *capias* were yesterday placed in the hands of the sheriff. The present indictments are very sweeping and include Fire Commissioners CARNES, GREGORY, TILDEN and BOYD; Police Commissioners HUTTON, EDMONDSON, PRITCHARD, GROSS and GOETZE, (the entire Board;) Chief of Police MCWILLIAMS and Police Justice SEYMOUR. The indictments against the members of the Board of Fire Commissioners charge them with having levied an assessment for political purposes upon the salary of employes.

Deadly Affray in Harlem.

An affray occurred last night in a boarding-house in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, near Fourth-avenue, during which CARL ANDERSON stabbed PETER CAROLSEN in the head near the temple, inflicting a dangerous wound. The injured man was removed to the West-side Hospital and the assailant was locked up in the Twelfth Precinct Station-house to await the result of the injury. Both parties are Swedes, and were inmates of the house where it occurred.

The Metropolitan Gas-Light Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning I notice a paragraph referring to the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, giving them credit for an improvement in the quality of their gas, and for a proposed reduction in prices. There is an evident error in your remarks about their prices, which you state "will be reduced to thirty-five cents or thirty-seven cents on every 100 feet." They now charge thirty-five cents per 100 feet, which is five cents above the down-town companies. From the amount of the bill rendered me by the Company for the month of January, it seems evident that they mean to make their customers pay all the expenses incurred by the explosion.

My bill for the month of January, 1871, was less than $17, and the bill rendered for January, 1872, is over $24. As there has been no change made in the number or style of my burners and no change in the habits of the family, it is simply impossible that forty-five per cent. more gas could have been used in January, 1872, than in the corresponding month last year. The Company must be manufacturing gas of such a quality that a greatly increased quantity is required to produce the same amount of light, or else their meters do not register truly.

Since the success of the TIMES in its fight, which was for a long time single-handed, with the Tammany Ring, the most strongly-intrenched and gigantic of all the combinations for defrauding the public, other corporations who have long preyed upon the public have had more fear of newspaper exposures, and I trust you will not cease to urge the cause of the people in opposition to the iniquitous extortions of the Metropolitan Gas Company.

P.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1872.

[The paragraph to which our correspondent refers was from a reporter who was either misled or knew nothing about the facts of which he assumed to write.]

Gen. Grant and His Assailants.

From Harper's Weekly.

If the Administration were the seething mass of corruption which it is sometimes alleged to be, would the Democratic Party be in the moribund condition which the action of its Connecticut Convention reveals? Could that party ask anything more favorable to its hopes than a dominant opposition dissolving in its own corruption? What does the situation show but that the Republican hold upon the heart of the country is very sure? Yet what has so confirmed that hold but the general confidence in the character and purpose of the Administration? It is true that certain gentlemen who are called the President's friends oppose measures which he has recommended, such as the reform of the civil service and amnesty. But the gentlemen have always opposed them, and have opposed them openly, and despite their opposition the President urges them. It is alleged that this shows the President's interest in them to be a shallow pretense. Indeed! and when was it shown that the will and tenacity of Gen. GRANT were less than those of the gentlemen who are called his friends? And what events in his career justify the theory that his action is mingled of folly and duplicity?

From this time to the assembling of the Republican Convention the attempt to stain the character of the President, and to stigmatize him to the country as unfit for another term, will be incessant and malevolent. But he has been in the Wilderness before—and he came out of it. They mistake profoundly and perilously who suppose that the people forget, or that the mists of calumny that gather about every Administration have obscured the remembrance of the days when Gen. GRANT was the hope of America and of liberty. Coming fresh from the camp to the Cabinet, has he betrayed one of the great principles of the party which lifted him to power? Differing from many honored leaders, as they differ among themselves, has he forgotten the emancipated race, or the honor of the nation, or the welfare of the people? Silent by nature and by the conditions of his position, has he to one honest mind seemed guilty of any of the foul charges that have been thundered against him? There will certainly be an indignant reaction in the mind and heart of the American people against the relentless effort to injure the good name of the President of the United States—a reaction which will surely and triumphantly re-elect him, as a man who, in the "fierce light" of the intensest party animosity, as in the long doubt of the war, has shown himself a modest and faithful servant of his country.

Mr. BRENTANO (No. 33 Union-square) has added to the attractions of his popular store, by placing on his counters a large supply of the newest foreign publications. His enterprise never flags, and this year he has done more to satisfy his patrons than ever. Among his new stock will be found the following periodicals: *Belgravia*, the *Fortnightly Review*, *Temple Bar*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, *St. Pauls*, *Tinsley's Magazine*, *London Society*, *Dark Blue*, *Englishwoman's Magazine*, *Dressmaker & Milliner*. Among many other newspapers, he has received the *Graphic* and *Illustrated London News*, *Nature*, *Punch*, the *Saturday Review*, &c., &c. For a Winter's evening amusement, go to BRENTANO's. There is something there to suit every taste.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE,
IMPORTERS OF
FINE WATCHES.
—Advertisement.

Removal.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.*—Advertisement.*

HOPE FOR THE DESPARING.—Because your hair comes away in bunches don't despond. We guarantee that PHALON'S CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR will stop this calamity in three days. Nay, more, we guarantee that it will promote a full restoration of the fibres. There will be no further shedding of the hair, nor any change in its color, while you continue to use the article. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Hair as red as the flame of a volcano, or white as the dead moss on a Florida hemlock, can be changed to a glorious brown or lustrous black, by a single application of HILL's Instantaneous Hair Dye.—*Advertisement.*

Contentment and happiness reign in all households where DOOLEY's Yeast Powder is used. Try it. Your grocer has it.—*Advertisement.*

A Universal Remedy.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections, stand first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, cures with harmless special prescriptions, all scalp diseases, falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, pimply eruptions, flesh-worms, moth-patches, freckles, moles, wens and unnatural redness of the nose and face. Call or send for circular.

The Coal and Iron Record.—For all interested in coal and iron, valuable market reports, and general information. All news-dealers have it. WESTERN & CO., Publishers, New-York.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., cor. 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities. Europe outdone.

Batcheler's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in stock and manufactured to order from original designs.
G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway.

A.—Washington's Birthday.—THE RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS, No. 25 East 4th-st., are open for gentlemen only, from 7 to 12 o'clock.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway.—This is the only floor covering that will wear twenty or thirty years.

"Neuril" has Cured Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed. If applied when the pain is at its height, it will give instant relief. Try it.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BARTHOLOMEW—RIPLEY.—In New-York, on Tuesday, Feb. 20, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, at St. George's Church, GEORGE W. BARTHOLOMEW, of Hartford, Conn., to ZELINA, daughter of the late Major-Gen. James W. Ripley, United States Army.

STEELE—LEONARD.—On Tuesday, Feb. 20, at the residence of the bride, in New-York City, by Rev. Dr. L. L. Noble, of Jersey City Heights, GEORGE H. STEELE to MARY E. LEONARD.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

DIED.

ABECASIS.—On Wednesday, at 4½ P. M., MARCO ABECASIS, aged 42.

Funeral will take place Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, J. S. Abecasis, No. 46 West 46th-st.

BROWER.—In San Francisco, Feb. 20, ANTHONY BROWER, of the City of New-York.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BRIGGS.—At Albany, of diphtheria, Wednesday morning, 21st inst., GILMAN P. BRIGGS, eldest son of Capt. Geo. Briggs, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence at Mott Haven, on Friday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BELL.—On Monday afternoon, Feb. 19, EMLEINE M., wife of John Alfred Bell, and daughter of the late Christopher Mildeberger.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Chapel, on Thursday, Feb. 22, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, the 20th inst., SARAH, relict of the late Hervey Brown, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. G. S. Stitt, No. 356 West 33d-st., on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 1 P. M.

CULBERT.—On Sunday night, Feb. 18, ANNA N., wife of Nathaniel Culbert and only daughter of the late Jared L. Moore.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 59 2d-av., on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DALRYMPLE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, JOHN DALRYMPLE, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother Alexander, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 219 West 11th-st., on Friday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock. Interment at Green-Wood.

HEAD-QUARTERS I COMPANY,
NINTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., Feb. 21, 1872.

The members of this command are hereby ordered to assemble at regimental armory, on Friday, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock noon, citizens' dress, white gloves, and crape on left arm, to attend the funeral of Ex-Capt. JOHN DALRYMPLE.

By order,
ARTHUR BLANEY, Captain.
JOHN K. IMLAY, First Sergeant.

Honorary members and members of the regiment are invited to attend.

HEAD-QUARTERS VETERAN ASSOCIATION,
NINTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., Feb. 21, 1872.

Members of this association are requested to attend the funeral of our late comrade, Capt. JOHN DALRYMPLE, from his late residence, No. 219 West 11th-st., at 1 o'clock, on Friday, 23d inst.; white gloves, crape on left arm.

By order,
JOHN HENDRICKSON, President.

HALE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, HOLMAN J. HALE, aged 54.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father-in-law, William Rider, No. 222 West 23d-st., on Friday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., preparatory to the removal of the remains to Millbury, Mass.

HYDE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 20, after a brief illness, Miss ESTHER SOPHIA HYDE, daughter of the late Ebenezer Hyde.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Friday, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

HARVEY.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Feb. 9, WM. E. HARVEY, aged 15 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Edward Harvey, No. 200 Livingston-st.

LYDIG.—On Tuesday morning, 20th inst., PHILIP M. LYDIG, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Thursday afternoon, 22d inst., at 3 P. M. without further invitation.

LOCKROW.—At his residence, No. 36 Great Jones-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 5½ P. M., Dr. VAN BUREN LOCKROW.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORRIS.—On Tuesday, 20th February, 1872, after short illness, CAROLINE, wife of Gen. Wm. L. Morris, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence at Bergen Point, on Friday, 23d instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Bergen Point Depot, to meet the cars of the New-Jersey Central Railroad leaving New-York at 10 A. M.

PEARSALL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 19, 1872, after a painful illness, Mr. EPENETUS W. PEARSALL, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of the Commonwealth Lodge No. 409, F. A. M., and Atlantic Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 15 Concord-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock. His remains will be interred at Rockaway, Long Island, on Thursday, the 22d inst. Special train at 11 o'clock A. M. from South-side Railroad Depot, foot of South 8th-st., Williamsburg.

QUARTERMAN.—At Flushing, Long Island, Feb. 20, J. WILLIAM QUARTERMAN.

Funeral from St. George's Church, Flushing, Thursday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 1¼ o'clock.

ROBINSON.—At Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 12, FREDERICK B., youngest son of Rev. Charles and Maria G. Robinson, in the 31st year of his age.

Remains were interred at Churchville, N. Y.

SHAW.—At Redding Ridge, Conn., on Wednesday, 21st inst., FANNY, wife of Edward P. Shaw, A. M., and daughter of Aaron Sanford, Esq.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Redding Ridge, on Friday, the 23d inst.

SCHENCK.—At Irvington, N. J., on the 21st inst., GENEIVEVE, youngest child of Peter M. and Mary F. Schenck, in the 10th year of her age.

Funeral services at the parents' residence on Friday, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment in Green-Wood Cemetery.

SHACKELFORD.—On Tuesday, 20th inst., MARIA LOUISA, widow of the late Richard Shackelford, of Georgetown, S. C.

Her frinds and those of her sons, Henry Allstin and Rev. J. W. Shackelford, are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Redeemer, corner 4th-av. and 82d-st., on Friday, 23d inst. at 9½ A. M.

WILLIS.—At Englewood, on Tuesday night, WILLIE, only son of Henry and Martha Willis.

Funeral on Friday, Feb. 23, at 2 P. M., from residence, Englewood.

WILKINS.—At Tremont, on Wednesday morning, LEWIS MORRIS, only son of Morris and Martha Marilla Wilkins, aged 2 years, 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Tremont, this day, Thursday, at 1 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Monday, Feb. 19, at his residence in this City, CORNELIUS TIEBOUT WILLIAMS, eldest son of the late Edward Tier Williams, of this City.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of his grandfather, Dr. William W. Miner, deceased, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 39 West 51st-st., on Thursday, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NOVEL OF THE YEAR.

NOW READY,
THE SEVENTH EDITION
OF
GEORGE MACDONALD'S LAST AND BEST
STORY,
WILFRID CUMBERMEDE.

In one volume; 12mo, with fourteen full page illustrations. Cloth, $1 75.

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"The charms and value of Mr. Macdonald's work need not be sought. They present themselves unasked for, in the tender beauty of his descriptions, whether of nature or life and character, in his almost superhuman insight into the workings of the human heart, and in his unceasing fertility of thought and happy exactitude of illustration."—*London Pall Mall Gazette.*

"The best story of him who is the best of living story-writers. It may be enjoyed almost in perfection by one who has not read the beginning, and who will never read the sequel; and it will remain in the memory like a beautiful song."—*New-York Independent.*

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The above volume sent to any address post-paid upon receipt of the price by the publisher.

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[Successors to Charles Scribner & Co.,]
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

"DREAMING, STILL DREAMING."—J. R. Thomas' latest and best song, 50 cents; "1,001 Nights Waltz," Strauss, for four hands, $1 25; "Elixs' Galop," by Wellman, 50 cents; "Stockton House Quadrille," Harry Sanderson, 60 cents; "Mignon," by Ketterer, 60 cents; "She Wandered Down the Mountain Side," 30c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART MATTERS.

MR. W. H. STEWART'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.
MESSRS. M. KNOEDLER & CO.'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

"Impossible in a newspaper criticism to do full justice to the collections of paintings that from time to time are placed before the public eye in this Broadway Gallery."—*New-York Herald, 21st February.*

"Altogether the most interesting, and probably the most valuable collection of paintings exhibited this Winter."—*Mail, 20th February.*

"A remarkably choice collection of paintings."—*New-York Times, 18th February.*

"A collection of paintings which embraces some of the finest examples of modern art which have been exhibited in this City during the present season."—*Evening Post, 20th February.*

THESE SUPERB PAINTINGS are now on exhibition free, daily, at the LEAVITT ART ROOMS, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Open Feb. 22, day and evening.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1872.

GENERAL ORDER: The Society will meet at Delmonico's, 5th-av. and 14th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1872, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of celebrating the 140th anniversary of Washington's Birthday. Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati who may be in the City are cordially invited to be present.

By order,
HAMILTON FISH, President.
MARINUS WILLETT, Acting Secretary.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 11½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 10 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN—Nervous debility cured by new methods. Remarkable reports sent free. Address HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penn.

$165.—BILLIARD TABLES EQUAL to best made at forty per cent. less cost. Slate-beds, best cushions, including balls, cues, &c., $165 to $280. AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE COMPANY, NO. 560 BROADWAY.

$100.000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Feb. 26; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

EXPOSED IN PRINTS 20X24.

POLITICAL LADDER—Politicians Robbing the People.
POLITICAL SMASH-UP—The People Stark Mad.
THE PEOPLE CHANGING FRONT—Politicians Leading the People with Rings in their Noses.
PORTRAIT OF THE NEXT PRESIDENT—(If he gets Votes enough.)

10 cents each. Order through any news-dealer. For sale by all news companies in New-York, or remit by mail to E. H. COFFIN, Printer, No. 49 John-st., New-York.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1872.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REquest of a number of members a SPECIAL MEETING of the Union League Club will be held at the Club-house on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock, "to consider matters of great public importance in relation to the City Government and to the Judiciary."

WM. J. HOPPIN, President.
GEO. H. B. HILL, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets at Kromm's Hall, No. 246 West 23d-st. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock. HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President. WM. B. AVERY, Secretary.

THE SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet in West Fiftieth-street Church, (between Broadway and 8th-av.,) THURSDAY EVENING, 22d, at 8 o'clock.

JOEL W. MASON, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sales advertised to occur at the Exchange yesterday, Feb. 21, particularly those of the Security Insurance Building, on the corner of Broadway and Park-place, drew together a large crowd of investors and others, and a decided interest was manifested in the proceedings. Among the heavy owners of City real estate in attendance, the presence of Mr. A. T. STEWART was noticeable. The business transacted during the day was of importance, as will be seen from the following review:

MULLER, WILKINS & Co. offered at receiver's sale, by order of A. F. HASTINGS, receiver of the Security Insurance Company, the lease of lot, together with the five-story Mansard roof and elevated basement iron building thereon, situate on the north-west corner of Broadway and Park-place, known as No. 239 Broadway. The lease is from the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, has nineteen years to run from 1st May, 1872, with covenants for two renewals, ground rent $24,000 per year, taxes and assessments. The building was completed in 1871, at a cost of some $200,000, contains forty-seven rooms, over forty of which are eligible for offices and other purposes, heated by steam, with steam elevator communicating with eight floors; Croton water throughout, and the best modern improvements. The sale included one shell boiler and two sectional boilers, being a spare boiler to use in case of repairs. Also Sturdevant's fan and air condenser for ventilating the premises. Also, two steam-pumps, elevator and apparatus. The lot is in size 27.6x99.2x27.6x98.4, and the entire property was purchased by the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company for $162,000. The price, taking all things into consideration, we regard as a fair one, fixing as it does the valuation of the property at about the figure we had estimated it prior to the sale, viz., $450,000. In addition to the above Messrs. MULLER & Co. also resold nine lots of land belonging to the Develin estate, on account of purchasers, at the sale last week, who had failed to comply with the terms thereof, and in this connection it may be remarked as rather unusual, that with so large a transaction it has been, with the exception of two purchasers at the auction, entirely closed up. The lots resold were as follows: Four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, 200 feet east of Twelfth-avenue, numbered on old catalogue 98, 99, 100 and 101, with four small gore lots in the rear, Nos. 143, 142, 141 and 140, the eight lots together forming a plot in size 100 by about 115, sold for $925 per lot to J. J. NESMITH, $150 less per lot than they brought at the auction, at which time they were bid off by S. LEVY. The other lot resold is located on the street, west corner of Twelfth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, in size 40.10 by about 182, with river front. It was purchased by L. J. PHILLIPS for $3,575, sold at former auction for $5,500 to ASA LANDY. The same firm also conducted a very extensive stock sale, full particulars of which are given below.

Next to the sale of the Broadway property above noticed, was one conducted by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, who, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, sold the following valuable real estate, located on the south-east corner of Seventh-avenue and West Twenty-fifth-street: Four-story and basement brick house (with store) and lot, the latter 25 by 60, No. 261 Seventh-avenue, with lot in rear fronting on Twenty-first-street, in size 19.2 by 67.8, with three two-story brick stables thereon, sold in one parcel and purchased by FUCHS & HEUBNER, the present occupants of the premises, for $24,000. (The property is rented until 1874, at the rate of $1,700 per annum.) A lot on the south side of Twenty-first-street, 20.10 by 98.9, adjoining above, with four-story brick tenement-house on the front thereof, and a two-story brick house in the rear, known as No. 156 West Twenty-fifth-street, was also sold under the same Court order, to JACOB MUSSEL, for $15,000. Mr. MCGUIRE also sold at public auction, the premises known as No. 49 Dominick-street, north side, between Hudson and Varick streets, embracing a two-story, attic and basement brick house and lot, the latter being in size 20 by 50, for $8,150. Purchaser, A. MORRIS.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JOHN HUBBELL, Esq., referee, disposed of the following property, belonging to the estate of the late Sheriff LYNCH: Two-story brick front house and lot, latter 20.3 by about 60, No. 66 Marion-street, south of Prince-street, sold for $9,300; purchaser, JOHN HAYES. House and lot, latter 25 by 100.11, on the north side of West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 225 feet west of Sixth-avenue Boulevard, sold for $5,500; purchaser, B. C. THORNELL. Both the above were good sales.

The closing sale of the day was made by JAMES M. MILLER, who, at a partition sale, disposed of the premises known as No. 69 Main and No. 14 Stewart streets, Brooklyn, embracing a four-story brick building (with store) and lot, the latter running through from street to street, and being in size 26.6 by about 105; purchased by ABNER OSBORNE for $12,550. The only other business transacted in real estate was an adjournment announced by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. of the proposed legal sale of property at the junction of Oak, Roosevelt and New-Chambers streets, adjourned for two weeks. Today the Exchange will be closed, and for the balance of the week the only sales to take place are those of a legal nature, to which reference was made on Monday. Next week, however, promises again considerable activity, as the number of auctions already projected is large, and among the sales to occur, particular attention is called to that at the Exchange on Monday, at which the very desirable residence known as No. 203 Second-avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, will be offered by JAMES M. MILLER.

At private sale, WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold two lots on Fifth-avenue, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets, (50 feet front,) for $83,000; also, seven full lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for $3,600 each.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

The stock sale at the Exchange yesterday, conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., was one of unusual interest, the list of securities offered being very heavy, and the following stocks and bonds were sold at the percentage prices noted, unless otherwise stated: $60,000 United States 6 per cent. Gold Coupon Bonds, issue July 1, 1865, Act March 3, 1865, payable 1870—1885; interest January and July; $1,000 each; sold at 110⅜ per cent. $14,000 United States 6 per cent. gold coupon bonds, issue under act July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861, payable 1881, interest January and July, 13 of $1,000 and 2 of $500 each, 115⅜; $30,000 Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. coupon gold bonds, due April, 1909, interest April and October, $1,000 each, at 88; $20,000 California Pacific Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. coupon gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1887, interest January and July, $1,000 each, at 102⅞; $3,000 East Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. coupon bonds due 1st March, 1888, interest March and September, $1,000 each, at 96¼; $1,000 Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1900, interest January and July, coupon from July 1, 1870, attached, at 39¼; $322 42 Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company certificate of indebtedness, due Sept. 1, 1872, sold for $51 for lot; $300 Watertown and Rome Railroad mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due Sept. 1, 1880, interest 1st March and September, $100 each, sold at 102 per cent.; 161 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, par value $100 each, at from 126¼ to 126⅜; 500 shares Central Railroad of New-Jersey, par $100 each, at from 110⅜ to 111; 87 shares Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, $100 each, at par; 33 shares Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, $100 each, at par; 30 shares Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, $100 each, at 167; 28 shares Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company Scrip Stock, 50 per cent. paid, $100 each, at 160; 108 shares Naugatuck Railroad Company, $100 each, at 121; 200 shares Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank, $100 each, at 96; 320 shares Westchester Fire Insurance Company, $10 each, at 115½; 51 shares Howard Insurance Company, new stock, $50 each, at 105; 100 shares Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, $100 each, at $72; 25 shares Bullion Mining Company, $25 each, sold for $5 the lot; $8,000 New-York and Erie Railroad Company second mortgage registered bonds, extended to 1879, $1,000 each, sold at 99 per cent.; 100 shares Mechanics' National Bank, par, $25 each, sold at 135½; 25 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, at 116; 40 shares Tradesmen's National Bank, $40 each, at 153; 200 shares Bull's Head Bank, $25 each, at 185; 79 shares Ocean National Bank, $50 each, at 27½; $355 Long Island Fire Insurance Company, Scrip, $45 of 1869, $240 of 1870, $70 of 1871, at 56; two $2,000 North Carolina Special Tax Bonds, at 18; $5,000 Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company first mortgage 7 3-10 per cent land grant gold bonds, due 1901, interest May and November, May, 1872 coupons off, (hypothecated,) $1,000 each, at 22; 64 shares Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company first preferred stock, (hypothecated,) $100 each, at 50; 68 shares Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company common stock, (hypothecated,) $100 each, at 20½; 80 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each, at 157½; $4,600 Metropolitan Gas-light Company scrip stock, at from 110½ to 111; 3 shares Union Ferry Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, at 130½; 100 shares Fireman's Trust Insurance Company, (hypothecated,) $10 each, at 110½; 33 shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each, at 140; 20 shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each, at 218; $1,000 Metropolitan Gas-light Company Scrip Stock at 111; 69 shares Williamsburg Gas-light Company, $50 each, at 190; $3,300 Williamsburg Gas-light Company Scrip, at 104; 40 shares Brooklyn Gas-light Company, $25 each, at 248; 50 shares Third-avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, at 190, and 200 shares New-York Gas-light Company, $100 each, sold at from 170¼ to 170½ per cent. Messrs. BLEECKER & Co. also sold 100 shares People's Bank at 144 per cent.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

5-story Mansard roof elevated basement iron building and lot, No. 239 Broadway, n. w. corner Park-place, known as the Security Insurance Building, lot 27.6x99.2x27.6x98.4, (leasehold) ground-rent $24,000 per annum, with taxes and assessments	$162,000
9 lots s. s. 137th-st., 200 ft. e. of 12th-av., with 4 gore lots in rear, together forming a plot in size 100x about 115, $925 per lot, (resale Develin estate)	7,400
1 lot s. w. corner 12th-av. and 137th-st., 40.10x about 182, (resale same estate)	3,575

By Joseph McGuire.

4-story brick h. and l. No. 261 7th-av., s. e. corner West 25th-st., with lot in rear fronting on 25th-st., with 3 2-story brick stables thereon, avenue lot 25x60, street lot 19.2x67.8, sold together	$24,000
4-story brick house, (front,) 2-story brick house, (rear,) and lot No. 156 West 25th-st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of 7th-av., adjoining above, lot 20.10x98.9	15,000
2-story attic and basement brick h. and l. No. 49 Dominick-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Hudson-st., lot 20x50	8,150

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

2-story brick-front h. and l. No. 66 Marion-st., w. s., s. of Prince-st., lot 20.3x[illegible]	$9,300
H. and l. n. s. of West 124th-st., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., Boulevard, lot 25x100.11	5,500

BROOKLYN.

By James M. Miller.

4-story brick h. and l. No. 69 Main-st., between York and Front sts., lot extending through to Stewart-st., and numbered on that street No. 14, lot 26.6x104.10x26.6x104.9	$12,550

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WHARF AND STORES, RECENTLY KNOWN AS WALL-ST. STORES A, B, C, D AND E, ADJACENT TO WALL-STREET FERRY, BROOKLYN.

For sale or to lease, on favorable terms; 343 feet front on the river, extending back to Furman-st. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
NO. 29 PINE-ST.

FRANCIS TOMES, REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES, NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.

Houses, stores and lots taken in charge.
Rents collected and returns promptly made.
References of the highest character given when required.

THE OWNERS OF THE FOLLOWING desirable houses are desirous of selling, and we would call the attention of purchasers to them particularly:

No. 49 East 10th-st., four stories, 28x60, with extension.
No. 40 East 12th-st., extra deep.
No. 20 East 29th-st., 25x60, three stories.
No. 44 East 21st-st., 25x65, four stories.
No. 62 West 21st-st., 24x58 feet.
No. 125 East 26th-st., 20.6x55, three stories.
No. 161 West 34th-st., extra wide and deep.
No. 3 East 30th-st., 21.6x55, lot 113 feet.
No. 115 East 34th-st., with dining-room extension.
No. 43 East 41st-st., medium sized.
No. 153 East 46th-st., four stories, medium sized.
No. 56 West 46th-st., 20x55.
No. 43 West 47th-st., first class, full sized.
No. 231 West 52d-st., 20x46, lot 100.5.
No. 69 West 53d-st., 22x55, four stories.
No. 159 East 56th-st., medium sized.
No. 137 East 60th-st., 22x58, brown stone.
No. 17 Park-av.
No. 251 5th-av., corner 28th-st., and extra lot and stable in rear.

Further particulars of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR LEASE—A plot of eight lots; four on 54th-st., four on 55th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., suitable for any manufacturing business, lumber-yard, cooperage, carpenter, cabinet-maker, &c., &c. On the property is a large factory building, about 50x100 feet, including engine-room and other brick buildings running from street to street. There is a first-rate public dock at the foot of 54th-st. If sold, a large portion of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage, or will be leased for a term of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

JAS. R. EDWARDS, REAL ESTATE BROKER, NO. 277 WEST 23D-ST.—We are preparing our lists for the coming season of houses for sale, to rent, furnished and unfurnished. Owners are solicited to enter a description of their property upon our books. This office has been established fourteen years, has enjoyed a liberal patronage, and we believe that our services will result advantageously to parties placing their property in our charge.
JAS. R. EDWARDS.

FIFTH-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS, NARROW, brown-stone house, next to end of one of the finest blocks above 42d-st.; built in best style, with all modern conveniences, and only completed and occupied fifteen months ago; the owner is going abroad, and desires to sell soon; less than half the purchase money required down, and over a quarter can remain as long as the purchaser desires. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED. 47th-st., near 5th-av., a first-class four-story high-stoop modern well-arranged brown-stone dwelling, about 23x62, lot 100 feet; inclosed piazza in rear. Piano, billiard-table, &c.
Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 48TH-ST.—A SUPERB extra-size dwelling, of an elegant and new style of internal design, for sale reasonably; also, on and adjoining 5th, Madison and Park avs., medium and full-sized corner and inside dwelling houses and building lots, at lowest rates; Murray Hill, &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE—No. 5 East 30th-st., No. 55 West 34th-st., No. 46 West 35th-st., No. 6 East 41st-st., No. 25 West 46th-st., No. 12 East 48th-st., Nos. 15, 21 and 25 West 52d-st., No. 13 East 53d-st., No. 6 East 54th-st., (with stable,) Nos. 11 and 27 West 56th-st., and No. 1 East 62d-st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$38,000 FOR FOUR-STORY stone house, completely furnished, 50th-st., near 5th-av. Also, an unfurnished house, $25,000. Also, in 51st-st., the best house ever built on Columbia College property; price $45,000.
RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 64 33d-st., corner Broadway.

A FIFTH-AV. HOUSE IN A PROMINENT location, near 14th-st., with an extra wide lot, and stable lot in side street, for sale or to lease for a term of years, or would be altered to suit any business, and leased upon reasonable terms. House four stories high, 26x98 feet. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV.—THE FINEST CORNER PLOTS and single, below and fronting the Park; also, on 45th, 51st, 52d, 56th, 57th, 65th, 67th, 69th, 75th, 77th, 81st, 83d, 86th, 92d, 96th and 99th sts., near 5th and Madison avs.; also on and near 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., above 110th-st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, Madison-av., below 62d-st.; built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, for the owner's own occupancy; for sale to close an estate. Apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 46TH-ST.—A first-class corner house, 25 feet front, four story high stoop brown stone, for sale very low; extra lot and stable, if desired; also, Nos. 714 and 718 5th-av.; also, Nos. 783 and 785, fronting the Park, near 62d-st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

OWNERS HAVING MEDIUM SIZED houses for sale or to rent in good central locations, particularly between 10th and 40th sts., 3d and 6th avs., are solicited to send a description of such; no charge unless sold or rented through my agency. L. J. CARPENTER, Real Estate, No. 28 3d-av., Bible House.

A NEW AND VERY GENTEEL THREE-story basement sub-cellar and high-stoop house, in a choice location, at a low price, if applied for immediately.
ROBERT S. WALKER, No. 205 Broadway, New-York.

FIFTH-AVENUE—FOR SALE—A HOUSE and lot on 5th-av., between 19th and 23d sts., in first-rate order and on liberal terms, with furniture or without. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or H. R. DREW, No. 175 5th-av.

A GREAT BARGAIN TO A PROMPT PURCHASER—The elegant full-size four-story brown-stone house, No. 10 East 46th-st.; a small house will be taken in exchange; possession at once.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PAR-ticulars of 2,000 houses and building lots, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a three-story brown-stone house, in order, and all improvements; Boram-place, No. 305 West 33d-st.
A. H. HORTON.

A GOOD STORE FOR SALE, LOCATED on Walker-st.; three stories, 26x106 feet; well rented; can be purchased upon very easy terms.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY basement brick house, with a stable in the rear, No. 86 Amity-st.; all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN COLYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 238 WEST 53D-ST., THREE-story, high-stoop brick house, in good order and with all modern improvements; price $17,000. Apply to JAMES R. GIBSON, Jr., No. 77 Cedar-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house for sale on 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at a great bargain. H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TWO THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone houses; all improvements; one, 20x45, lot 100; others, 16.45x100. Address OWNER, No. 241 East 52d-st.

A FINE PROPERTY ON 5TH-AV., east side, above 40th-st., 51x100 feet; building covers nearly entire plot. Terms easy; price very low.
H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-ST., NEAR 1ST-AV., A small brown-stone three-story high-stoop house with all modern improvements, at a low price. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MODERN HIGH-stoop four-story house in 33d-st., near 5th-av.; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FORTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a four-story brown-stone house, 21x55 feet, on a full lot, for sale at $35,000.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

WEST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—75 by 206 feet, for sale on very reasonable terms; splendid piece of property. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

MADISON-AV.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT bargain, an elegant private dwelling, second house north of [illegible]-st., west side. Inquire on the premises, or of D. G. CROSBY, No. 12 Nassau-st.

LOTS ON 5TH AND MADISON AVS., and the intersecting cross streets for sale by
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND WEST SIDE property for sale by
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway,
REAL ESTATE BROKER
AND
AUCTIONEER.
Charge of estates solicited.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$7,000 FOR PLEASANT HOME—Nice cottage, nine rooms; lot 50x100; large poultry-house, choice fruit and flowers; one block from Gates-av. cars, Brooklyn. Inquire of W. A. FITCH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT BARgains, elegant brown-stone houses, every improvement, immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT SCARBOROUGH, ON the Hudson, one and a half miles south of Sing Sing, five minutes from depot, a splendid country seat containing seventy-eight acres, on which there is a handsome, large, substantial, hollow brick wall dwelling-house, with piazzas on three sides, containing twenty-two rooms, all modern improvements, standing on high ground, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The out-buildings are first-class; stable, green-house, gate-house, wagon-shed, &c., most of them built of brick in keeping with house. The place is well stocked with fruit-trees, and a variety of grapes. The grounds are handsomely laid out with ornamental and forest trees. The property has a frontage of 2,750 feet on Broadway, (the old New-York and Albany post road,) and can be divided into twelve handsome places of from three to twelve acres. Will rent or sell the house and eleven acres, with most of the buildings, or will sell place entire or subdivided.

Plans, photographs, &c., can be seen, and further particulars obtained of EDWARD AUSTEN, Trustee, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, Real Estate Broker, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.

A valuable gas-coal property, in close proximity to the Despard Mines, near Clarksburg, in West Virginia. It contains 1,000 acres, with a seven-foot vein underlying the whole property; surface heavily wooded; the mines opened, and all the necessary machinery on the premises for immediate operations. It binds both sides of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and possesses advantages for economical shipment; superior to any coal mine in the State. The coal is of superior quality, yielding a high test, as shown by the Manhattan and other gas companies. Good frame buildings on the premises for hands, &c. Will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for city or country property.

Apply to J. G. SALVA, No. 58 Broadway, Room No. 25.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE LATE RESidence of C. W. WHITNEY, Esq., situated on Chatterton's Hill, about one-quarter mile from the White Plains Depot, overlooking the entire village and surrounding country for miles. The house, stable, cottage, and all out-buildings are in good order, and have all the modern improvements; suitable for either Winter or Summer residence. The grounds, containing about six acres, are handsomely laid out; well stocked with fruit and other trees. It will be sold low; sixty per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Photographs of the place can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where further particulars can be had. If not sold at private sale, it will be offered at auction Feb. 29. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence in the township of West Farms, Westchester County, fronting on the Sound, directly opposite Riker's Island, being part of the estate of the late B. M. Whitlock, and now occupied by A. C. Poillon, Esq., containing about twelve and a half acres, with large double dwelling, handsomely furnished, (a part or all of which may be disposed of with the premises,) extensive carriage-house, stables, &c. Apply to JAMES B. WILSON, office of H. S. Wilson & Bro., Bankers, No. 74 Broadway, Room No. 5.

If not disposed of by the 1st of May, the above property may be leased to a responsible party or exchanged for a moderate-sized dwelling, well located in the City.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY SWISS COTTAGE, upper part of Newark, N. J., near Paterson and Newark Railroad depot; house contains eight rooms besides attic and finished basement, kitchen; good cellar under the whole house, cement bottom, aqueduct water, large heater, good well of water, gas pipes laid in street; house fronts on two fine avenues with frontage of 120 feet and 108 feet deep; garden handsomely laid out; five years' growth of evergreens and shrubbery, flag walks, small stable, street trees, and everything complete; stationary range in upper kitchen; will be sold cheap for cash; horse-cars pass the door every ten minutes. Address E. A. B., No. 15 New-Jersey Railroad-av., Newark, N. J.

WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—For sale—A modern-built, first class frame house, filled in with brick, with stable, ice-house, with twelve acres of land, six of which are in lawn; all well stocked with ornamental trees and fruit.

The place is within half a mile of the depot in the beautiful and healthy village of Warwick, and for beauty of scenery can hardly be surpassed.

Churches of all denominations and schools in the village.

For further particulars apply to
J. M. McJIMSEY, No. 67 Wall-st., or
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR PLACE AT YONkers, located on high ground, with extensive views both up and down the river and inland. Dwelling has twenty rooms, exclusive of closets and kitchen, and contains gas and water throughout and furnace; is modern and comfortable, handsomely frescoed; about 1½ acres of ground, fully stocked with fruit; cold grapery, with foreign vines in full bearing; several large forest oaks on the grounds. For sale, with or without the furniture; without the furniture, $60,000; with furniture, $75,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—Fifty-five minutes from the foot of Liberty-st., and five minutes walk from the depot, a modern two-story French-roof house, with extension, containing fourteen rooms well supplied with closets; size of lot, 100x200 feet, more ground if desired; the above will be sold furnished or unfurnished, and immediate possession given. For terms, &c., address M. F., Box No. 5,060 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A large property with good house, all favorably located for enhancing value, and pleasantly situated and surrounded; is near line of Midland Railroad, bringing it within an hour of New-York City Hall; will be sold low because owner wants money; is a better place for any one to invest than savings banks or ordinary securities; about $10,000 cash is necessary. Address OWNER, Box 3,338 New-York Post-office.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—ABOUT twenty acres in an aristocratic neighborhood on the Hudson, four or five miles above Rhinebeck; varied and beautiful scenery; a rivulet winds through the place; five or six dwellings would have to be removed for a fine residence. Inquire of Z. S. SEARLE, Principal New-York Scientific School, Peekskill, on the Hudson.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM IN Westchester County, three-quarters of a mile from Kensico Depot, Harlem Railroad; suitable for a stock farm, containing 141 acres, well watered, the river Bronx running through it; excellent fruit; good buildings; terms easy. Apply to HATFIELD DAVIS, on the premises, or R. P. BERRIEN, No. 102 South 5th-av.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FINE DWELLING; all improvements; ten minutes from depot; THREE AND A THIRD ACRES excellent land; beautiful location; MOUNTAIN-SIDE; barn and other out-houses; garden, lawn, trees, &c.; convenient and healthful; a bargain. H. E. MATHEWS, M. & H. Organ Co., No. 596 Broadway.

A GREAT VARIETY OF YONKERS property for sale or to let. Eligible building plots on easy terms. A very desirable residence on Warburton-av., near Palace Depot, on easy terms. Farms a specialty, by WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers.

N. B.—Will remove on April 1 to Warburton-av., opposite Village Hall.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $300, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

ESTATE OF THE LATE RICHARD T. HAINES, at Elizabeth, N. J., situated on Broad-st., North, Union and Westminster avs., containing about 50 acres, with large homestead, for sale in one body or in plots, by FRANK G. and DAVISON BROWN, Agents, No. 90 Broadway, or WILLIAM A. HAINES, Executor, No. 378 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT IRVINGTON—WITHIN five minutes' walk of depot, a splendid first-class dwelling and carriage-house, with all the modern conveniences, with one and a half or more acres of land. Situation very fine, with beautiful views of surrounding country. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; lots, each, 90x190 feet; elevated and beautiful; houses 24x57 feet, with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. P. LYON, owner, No. 97 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, A TWO-story and attic house, eleven rooms, gas and water; desirable location on Munroe-av., surrounded by first-class residences; ten minutes from depot; must be sold. For particulars, address OWNER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A HOME.—FLUSHING; THIRTY MINutes from 34th-st; nine and one-half acres, fine lawn; extensive fruiteries; modern house, frescoed, inlaid floors; greenhouse, stable, hennery, &c.; must be sold. Address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 142.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

NEAR WOODBRIDGE, N. J.—FARM of 124 acres, 30 acres heavily timbered; frame house, barn, carriage-house, &c.; apple, pear and peach orchard; a bargain. CAMPBELL & BROTHER, No. 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 73¼ ACRES, BEtween Madison and Morristown, N. J., one mile from depot; location elevated, commanding fine views; fruit, timber, spring, brook, &c.; price very low. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE—GOTHic stone cottage, seven rooms; heated with furnace, lighted with gas; barn nearly new; 2½ acres; plenty fruit and shade trees. For further information apply J. S. H., Box No. 4,378 New-York P. O.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—Farms, dwellings, country-seats bought, sold or exchanged for City property. Prompt attention given to the examination and sale of farms.
H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, VILLA SITES—FIFTY acres, Staten Island, south side; choice location, having extensive ocean and land views. Apply to E. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLY-LOCATED house and lot at Keyport, N. J., only 200 yards from the landing; house is nearly new; contains eight nice rooms, closets, cellar, &c.; lot 50 by 200 feet, with a good well, cistern, &c.; price only $2,700, if sold before April 1. For further particulars call on or address G. MACKEY, care of R. Foulds, No. 30 John-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE nicest places in Yonkers; a large house; fourteen rooms, with all conveniences; two acres of land; large carriage-house, fine garden and great abundance of fruit; offered less than it is worth, on account of having to leave the place. Principals only apply. HUTCHINSON & SMITH, No. 712 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE—HAMILTON & WALLIS' OFFICE, at Orange station, will remain open Washington's Birthday, 22d inst., to accommodate customers desiring to purchase or rent.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOME AT Orange, five minutes from depot; first-class surroundings; land and terms to suit. W. P. BEERS, No. 7 Park-place, New-York.

A WATER-POWER TWENTY-FIVE FEET fall, with job-shop and saw-mill, suitable place for manufacturing, for sale for $1,700. Address G. B. KEELER, Port Chester, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.

A house with five acres of land, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, at Washington Heights, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad station; the house good size, with gas, water, &c., together with stable, cow-house, &c.

Also, a double house, (with or without,) a stable on 161st-st., with four lots, besides large lawn in front; house has Croton water, gas, &c., with twelve rooms, besides basement, kitchen, cellar, &c. Inquire of SHEPHERD KNAPP, near the premises, or at No. 33 Wall-st., New-York.

PERSONS WANTING FIRST-CLASS and desirable furnished houses, will do well to inspect the following, offered to rent to private families only:

10th-st., close to 5th-av., $300 per month.
23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., $375 per month.
40th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., $300 per month.
5th-av., near 34th-st., $650 per month.
35th-st., near Park-av., $334 per month.
Lexington-av., near 53d-st., $300 per month.
Permits from F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY (new French roof) country seat, 48 by 46 feet, corner of North and East Front sts., Kingston, N. Y.; carriage-house and five acres; city in front, country on rear; in view of Overlook Mountain House; magnificent scenery; this elegant place, formerly owned by Hon. John C. Tillotson and J. Evans, to let or exchange for house on the Hudson, near New-York; photographs thereof. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, owner, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country-seat within ten minutes' walk of the depot, about twenty acres of land, a good garden and orchard, an abundance of fruit and shade trees, and shrubbery; convenient house with twelve rooms, handsomely situate, with fine sloping lawn in front, carriage-house and other out-buildings. Address GEORGE POMEROY, Madison, New-Jersey.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON 2D-AV., near St. Mark's Church; $250 a month, for one year or six months; high stoop, full front, with dining-room extension and all modern improvements; four stories; possession 1st of May. Gen. M. I. E., Station D.

HOUSE TO LEASE, FURNISHED.—A family going abroad would like to lease their house for three years from May 1. The house is full width, three stories, and well furnished, near 5th-av., below 14th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET—NO. 84 GREENWICH-av., between 7th-av. and 12th st; No. 148 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; No. 30 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, No. 75 Barclay-st., north-west corner Greenwich-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st.

NO. 137 WEST 53D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Four-story brown-stone front high-stoop dwelling-house; lot 18.9x100, together with rear lot on 54th-st., (25x100,) used as yard, to let. Address W. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM MAY TO November, a country place, near Madison, N. J.; plenty of shade and good roads. For particulars inquire of A. E. KITCHELL, No. 103 Gold-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FOR TWO YEARS OR MORE, furnished three-story high-stoop house, 25x50x100, first-class location, for $225 per month to responsible tenant.
RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st., corner Broadway.

TENTH-ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF 5TH-AV.—To rent, a medium sized brown-stone English-basement house, completely furnished.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV.—TO LET, A HOUSE ON 5TH-av., near 20th-st., in first-rate order, with the furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or H. R. DREW, No. 175 5th-av.

TO LET—ON 33D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A fully furnished house; will only be rented to a strictly private family. Apply to H. A. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

$2,700 A YEAR FOR A FURNISHED house, upon a corner of Lexington-av., between 50th and 59th sts. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR THREE YEARS, AN ELEgant four-story house, completely furnished, in East 38th-st. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 64 33d-st., corner Broadway.

TO RENT—IN EAST 42D-ST., A THREE-story high-stoop Ohio stone house; rent, $1,200. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO RENT—IN POUGHKEEPSIE, A WELL-furnished dwelling, pleasantly situated. Address C., Box No. 327 Post-office, Poughkeepsie.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 28 WEST 33d-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 530 New-York Post-office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

TO RENT—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, A hotel, (to be kept only as a temperance house,) with forty acres of ground adjoining, in a good location in New-Jersey; seventeen miles from Jersey City; Eastern applicants preferred. Address THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO FANCY GOODS, SILK OR DRY GOODS DEALERS, AND OTHERS.—To lease, the very desirable premises, No. 656 Broadway, for a term of years from 1st of May next, to a responsible party; terms will be made easy. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway, one door below Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LOTS AND OFFICES HITHerto occupied by the subscribers, with or without steam power. They are very light and very desirable for mechanical purposes. F. HART & CO., Printers, No. 63 Cortlandt-st.

TO RENT—IN AN ELIGIBLE LOCATION, a few steps from A. T. Stewart's store, for professional and dwelling purposes, the principal part of the house No. 43 East 10th-st. Apply to A. D. F. RANDOLPH & CO., No. 770 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

A STABLE OF EIGHT STALLS, INcluding one box, in 44th-st., near 5th-av., to let for one or two years. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—A PLOT OF GROUND, WITH water-front, on the corner of Jane-st. and 13th-av., containing about four City lots. Apply at the office of the Consumers' Ice Company, foot Horatio-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 164 5TH-AV., near 22d-st., size 21x80, nearly level with sidewalk, and in complete order; early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 253 WEST-ST., BEtween Jay and Harrison sts. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, No. 75 Barclay-st., north-west corner Greenwich-st.

FOR RENT—A CHURCH THAT WILL seat 800 persons, in a first-class location; immediate possession. Address CHURCH, Box No. 672 Post-office, New-York.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED OFFICE, NO. 95 Wall-st., third floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR to let, 75 John-st. Fixtures for sale.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY A TESTY, LAME MAN, WHO can't ride, and won't walk, on this island, or near it, an old-fashioned, unfashionable farm-house. Address STINGY JACK, Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MELCHIOR DUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John D. Ducker, No. 144 West 4th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1872.

MARGARET DUCKER, Executrix.
JOHN D. DUCKER,
BENJAMIN VAN RADEN, } Executors.
JOHN N. TIETJEN,
fl-lawémTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PERRIN & HANCE, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Raymond S. Perrin and Isaac A. Hance, of the City of New-York, within said district, both individually and as copartners, who have been adjudged bankrupts on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, Feb. 3, 1872.

JOHN H. PLATT,
Assignee, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIXTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS, SITUATE ON 8TH, ST. NICHOLAS AND 9TH AVS., THE BOULEVARD, 123D, 124TH, 125TH, 126TH AND MANHATTAN STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned executor and executrix of James R. Walter, deceased:

Twenty-one lots, comprising the entire block bounded by the 8th and St. Nicholas avs., 123d and 124th sts.

Sixteen lots in the block bounded by 123d, 124th and Manhattan sts., St. Nicholas and 9th avs.

Six lots east side of 9th-av., commencing on north-east corner of 123th-st.

Four lots, south side of 125th-st., 100 feet east of 9th-av.

Five lots on Manhattan-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

Seven lots at the junction of Manhattan and 125th sts.

One lot, north-east corner of the Boulevard and 124th-st.

The above-described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Morningside Park, and fronting on the plazas formed by New-av., St. Nicholas-av., Manhattan, 123d and 126th sts., and by 9th-av., Manhattan and 125th sts., are most desirably located, and rapidly enhancing in value.

TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.

SALE PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

THOMAS H. WALTER, Executor,
HARRIET A. WALTER, Executrix,
Of the estate of James R. Walter, deceased.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING DEscribed real estate at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, at No. 111 Broadway:

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WOOSTER AND BROOME STS.

SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF BROOME AND WOOSTER STREETS.—Known as No. 55 Wooster-st., being 18.4 feet on Wooster by 75 feet on Broome, with the building erected thereon. Lot 18.4x75 feet.

WOOSTER-STREET, BETWEEN PRINCE AND HOUSTON STREETS.—House and lot, No. 147 Wooster. Size of lot, 25x100. The house is a substantial three-story and basement brick building.

TUESDAY, March 5,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
THE VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY ON EAST SIDE OF SEVENTH-AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-FOURTH STREETS.—Size of building about 40x95; size of lot, 49.4x100 feet.

Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY OF Capt. Joseph Bounty, situated at Astoria, Long Island City, having been withdrawn from private sale, will be sold by

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,

at public auction, rain or shine, at the office of Josiah M. Whitney, Sunswick-terrace, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of March, at 12½ P. M. The property contains forty-seven building lots, with buildings and dock and deep water-front. The lots are the most valuable in Long Island City, within a few hundred yards of the Government works, at Hell Gate, and adjoining the estate and residence of Edwin Hoyt, Esq. This is a rare opportunity for capitalists to invest, and those desiring to erect a first-class residence cannot find a more delightful location, being in full view of the East River, and within half an hour to Fulton Market by two lines of steam-boats, which leave every half hour from Peck-slip, New-York. The property is also accessible by Ninety-second-street Ferry, or by horse railroad from Thirty-fourth-street Ferry. Terms hereafter.

Small maps may be had by March 1 at the office of Josiah M. Whitney, Astoria, or at the auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, against whom a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy was filed the — day of February, 1872.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—Upon reading and filing proofs sustaining the allegations of the petition in the matter aforesaid, it is ordered that the said Manhattan Insurance Company do appear before this Court as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 2d day of March, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and it appearing that the said Manhattan Insurance Company has been dissolved by a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and that there are no officers of said Company upon whom service of this order can be made personally, and that Andrew J. Smith has been appointed receiver of said Company.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be served on said Company, by publishing the same once in the *New-York Daily Times* and once in the *New-York Commercial Advertiser*, at least five days previous to the day herein required for its appearance.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said Andrew J. Smith, by delivering the same to him personally, or by leaving the same at his last usual place of abode in said district, at least five days previous to the day herein required for the appearance of said Company.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime, and until the further order of this Court, the said Andrew J. Smith, his agents, servants and attorneys, and each of them, and all other persons, be and they are hereby enjoined, restrained and forbidden from selling, removing or disposing of or parting with the property or effects or assets of the said Manhattan Insurance Company, or any part or portion thereof, and from in any manner interfering therewith except for the preservation thereof, and that an injunction issue out of and under the seal of this Court to the above purport and effect.

Witness, the Hon. SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, [L. S.] at the City of New-York, in said district, the 20th day of February, 1872.
(Signed) GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
R. P. and H. T. LEE, Solicitors for Petitioners.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF MOSES ROTHSCHILD, an insolvent debtor, for the exemption of his person from arrest or imprisonment, pursuant to the provisions of the fifth article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes.—To the creditors of the above-named Moses Rothschild: A petition having been presented to Hon. Frederick W. Loew, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, by Moses Rothschild, an insolvent debtor, praying that his estate may be assigned for the benefit of all his creditors, and that his person may thereafter be exempted from arrest or imprisonment by reason of any debts arising upon contract previously made, and that he may be discharged from his imprisonment. You will take notice that an order has been made by the said Hon. Frederick W. Loew, Judge of said Court, dated Jan. 13, 1872, requiring the creditors of the said insolvent debtor to appear before him at the Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of March, 1872, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1872. MOSES ROTHSCHILD, Petitioner.
BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Petitioner.
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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of February, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM D. WOODS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of A. WARNER PLATT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of A. Warner Platt, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, in said district, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANNIE M. WHITCOMB, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Annie M. Whitcomb, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to her or to her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren st., New-York City, in said district, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of KIERNAN MACK, a bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 19th day of February, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction at No. 333 Third-avenue, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of said bankrupt, consisting of a lot of ribbons, millinery goods, &c., &c., and the lease of said premises, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1872.—Dated Feb. 21, 1872. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 21ST-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE young girl who has been an assistant in the household of a most respectable family for the last three years; would act as waitress and chamber-maid, and assist with the washing and ironing, or to do the general house work of a small private family; best of reference. Call at No. 319 East 21st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT woman, a cook's situation; very respectable; first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; boning, larding, meats, games, soups, all kinds pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by day or week; cuts and makes furniture covers in neat manner; does all kinds of family sewing. Call or address No. 110 West 30th-st., bell No. 4.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; good City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent and reliable young woman, as cook; understands thoroughly all branches of family cooking; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st.

A GERMAN LADY, MUSICAL AND WELL educated, desires a situation as ladies' companion or housekeeper in a gentleman's family; best of references. Address B. C., Box No. 100 Up-town Advertising Office, No. 1,341 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant girl, a situation to take charge of one or more grown children, and sew; best City references. Apply Thursday, from 11 o'clock till 4, at No. 844 3d-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 33 East 23d-st., where she has lived for the last year, for two days.

S. & E. V. ODELL
supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL WITH eight years' City reference from her present employer, a situation as chamber-maid and to take care of children; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chamber-maid and to take care of children; has good City reference; is willing to work; will go for moderate wages. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S nurse, a situation; is capable of taking full charge of an infant or growing children; is kind and obliging; unexceptionable references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH SEAMstress, a situation; can cut and fit ladies' or children's dresses and do any kind of family sewing; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of American, English, Irish and other waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, professed and other cooks, house-workers, young girls, and those lately landed.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS solicits the patronage of families by the day; an expert cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses; proficient in all kinds of family sewing; excellent operator. Apply at No. 340 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German lady as nurse for one or two children, to instruct them in her own language, and to make herself useful; would like to go only in an American family. Call from 9 to 12 o'clock at 21 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, (an experienced laundress,) a few gentlemen's washing to do at home; linen done up in superior style; reliable, prompt and trustworthy; excellent reference. Call or address 444 West 32d-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of English and French cooking, boning, larding; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan woman in a small private family, to do general house-work or kitchen-work. Call for three days at No. 214 West 16th-st., at front basement door.

JANITOR.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE married woman, English, a situation as janitor in house or public building. Address Mrs. A., No. 560 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COLORED woman, a situation as nurse; will assist with the chamber-work if required. Refers to her present employer, No. 326 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of ladies or gentlemen or families; good satisfaction will be given. Call at No. 231 East 46th-st., top floor.

COLORED SERVANTS,
Male and female, for every capacity, supplied at shortest notice at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., for private families, boarding-houses, hotels, &c.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; will assist in coarse washing; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 541 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer, ironer, or housework in a small family. Apply at No. 808 3d-av., between 49th and 50th sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as seamstress and to assist in chamber-work; can operate on machine; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 423 West 48th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman, (talks English well,) a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; very respectable and capable; good City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; will assist in washing and ironing; two years' excellent reference. Apply at No. 115 West 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY-EXPERIenced colored woman, a situation as housekeeper, or to take charge of rooms. Call or address No. 12 Minetta-st., third floor.

TO THE FAMILIES.—HELP TO BE HAD from all nations; French nurses, maids, and first-class French and family cooks, waiters, coachmen and general domestics at French Office, 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, with the best of references; up the Hudson preferred. To be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 419 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent American girl as first-class cook; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 215 West 35th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent, respectable girls to go together; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid, in a private family; will do the washing between them; both have excellent references; cook was seven years in last place. Call or address for two days No. 249 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; would like to go to the country with a family for the Summer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 118 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE'S SITUATION by a respectable American married young woman, of good health and good flow of milk; four to six weeks' old; good references; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY competent girl to do chamber-work, washing and ironing, or housework, in a small family; has good reference. Call at No. 43 Perry-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced woman as cook; would do light housework of a small family; best reference. Apply at No. 207 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; unexceptionable reference. Call or address for two days No. 244 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; would assist with washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 147 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and to assist at washing, or as child's nurse; excellent reference. Apply at No. 60 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, washer, and ironer; good City reference can be given. Call or address for two days at No. 420 East 16th-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class laundress in a private family; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as child's nurse, and to assist with chamber-work; best City reference; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 425 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook. Call at No. 214 West 18th-st., White's-place.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress, to go out by the day; excellent reference. Call or address No. 52 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress; best of City reference. Apply at No. 137 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, washing to do at her home, or would go out by the day. Apply at No. 38 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid by a neat, tidy girl; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen at No. 330 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and servant in a small private family. Call at No. 340 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 304 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general housework; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 130 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a single young man, aged twenty-five; learned the business in the best places in England; stove and greenhouse plants; ferns and orchids, kitchen, fruit and flower garden; wages not so much an object as a quiet home; best reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class gardener, thoroughly competent in every branch of the business; has good references for character and ability from present employer. Address M. J. C., care Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., Tarrytown, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man without any incumbrance; can take charge of greenhouse, flower and vegetable gardens; has six years' reference from his last employer. Address J. C., No. 876 Broadway, for two days, or Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German to attend to a gentleman's place in the country or as a porter in a store; can take care of horses, cows, &c., and do general work; refers to his present employer. Address A. W. SEXTON, No. 1 Bond-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation, by a very respectable young man; good, careful driver and groom; understands the care of horses, stock and milk, farm, or take charge of a gentleman's place; best references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, no family; is a first-class gardener and florist; understands all its branches thoroughly; has the best of references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged American man in a private family where he can make himself generally useful, or would care for an invalid. Address AUGUSTUS, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a first-class Englishman; understands care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good, careful City driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C., box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant married man as gardener and farmer; small family; he has had twenty years' experience in this country. Apply by letter or personally to J. McQUAD, florist, Englewood, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a respectable man; can give over two years' of the very best City reference. Can be seen at Mr. Murray's livery-stable office, No. 25 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class man as coachman, one who has first-class City reference; will be highly recommended by his present employer. Address W. W., 75 and 77 Spring-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; first-class. Address J. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENer, (German, small family,) a first-class gardener's place; best recommendations. J. S., Box No. 672, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent gardener; understands the management of graperies, green-houses, vegetables and all branches of the business; can be well recommended from present employer. Address M. J. C., care of B. K. Bliss & Sons No. 23 Park-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried Scotchman, a situation as gardener; understands the care of greenhouse and graperies, and all kinds of vegetables; no incumbrance. Call or address No. 338 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman, (married;) thoroughly understands his business, and has unexceptionable City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address J. T., No. 134 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman (single) who thoroughly understands his duties and has unexceptionable City references; City or country. Call or address M. S., No. 46 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman; understands his duties perfectly; excellent City references. Call or address Nos. 15 and 17 East 28th-st., livery stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by an Englishman; married; good reference from last place. Apply by letter to H. C., Westchester Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored porter who understands his duties thoroughly and has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address J. A., No. 100 West 33d-st., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman in the City or country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 68 University-place. T. M.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; understands graperies, green-houses, vegetables, fruits and flowers, laying out of new grounds; City reference. Address N. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man, English by birth; understands the management of green-houses and graperies or gardening in all its various branches; a widower without incumbrance. Address GARDENER, care Mr. V. Rush, Englewood, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a sober Protestant young man; has reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 248 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English coachman and gardener, just arrived, with good references; understands use of horses, vegetable and flower garden, green-house, shrubbery, &c. Apply at No. 6 Bowling-green.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as clerk or salesman in some wholesale house; has been in the woolen trade four years; can furnish first class reference from last employer. Address J. S., care E. W. Co., No. 83 Franklin-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COLLECTOR AND DRUMmer, with knowledge of lumber, especially black-walnut, and well acquainted with consumers of lumber in this City; must be active, and have the best of references. Address, stating salary required, J. P. E., Station F.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work in a small private family; she must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and give good references. Call at No. 110 East 61st-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday.

WANTED—BY MARCH, A COMPETENT nursery-man, who is not afraid of work; have a house that will accommodate a man with small family. Address P. H. FOSTER, Babylon, Long-Island, N. Y.

WANTED—A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman, English, Swede or German, for general house-work; must be a thorough servant; only one kept; no washing. Apply, after 10 o'clock, at No. 52 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER; HE MUST be skilled in accounts and fearless of work; salary $1,200 per year. Address D., with name and reference, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, who can operate on the sewing-machine. Apply for two days, between 10 and 12, at No. 31 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, ALSO A chamber-maid, in a private family. Apply at No. 38 East 25th-st.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED to sell the Domestic Sewing-machine in New-York and vicinity. Apply at No. 96 Chambers-st.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.

A gentleman with a slight knowledge of the French language desires to take lessons (in conversation) one or two evenings in the week, and shall be glad to hear from a competent teacher who would be willing to accept a moderate return for his services. Address X. Y. Z., Post-office Box No. 6,087, City.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1837.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Ailemayer of Paris.
NO. 36 EAST 35TH-ST.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Astoria, N. Y. Another term commences Feb. 19.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 30 East 28th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESsons in the evenings. Address A. B. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

ALONZO FLACK, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens March 25; both sexes; $300 a year.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES AN ENgagement as resident governess; she teaches English, French, music and drawing; references given from her former pupils. Address P. A., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

LADY WANTED—TO TEACH GERMAN, French and music; salary, $400 and board. Address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 7[illegible] Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 3.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Feb. 24.
Saturday, Feb. 10.	TRINACRIA.	Saturday, Mar. 2.
Saturday, Feb. 17.	COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Mar. 9.
Saturday, Feb. 24.	AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Mar. 16.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

ERIN, LAWSON, Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 4 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Mar. 2, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, March 16, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FEB. 19, 1872.

WHEREAS, WE THE PASSENGERS on board the steam-ship *Egypt*, of the National line, have, under Divine guidance, made a most prosperous and speedy voyage, notwithstanding rough weather, from Liverpool to New-York.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt thanks to Capt. GROGAN, whose seamanship and skill have so largely contributed to this auspicious termination of our voyage, and to all the officers of the ship, for their gentlemanly behavior and for the faithful performance of their respective duties.

Resolved, That we recommend to voyagers the steam-ship *Egypt*, for her speed, sea-worthiness and comfort.

Rev. S. BOURNE.
H. B. CLITZ, Brevet Brigadier-General.
H. S. BILLINGE.
Rev. E. P. GARDNER.
Committee on the part of the passengers.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P.M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Mar. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

RUSSIA	Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA	Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA	Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA	Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

BATAVIA	Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
SAMARIA	Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
HECLA	Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
PARTHIA	Saturday, Mar. 16, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, Feb. 21.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC	Feb. 24, 4 P. M.
BALTIC	March 2, 11 A. M.
OCEANIC	March 9, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, April 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.......$125 | Second cabin.......$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Feb. 21, at 2½ P.M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Mar. 6, at 2½ P.M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Mar. 13, at 8½ A.M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Mar. 20, at 2½ P.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Mar. 27, at 2½ P.M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	April 3, ———.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 29.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 27.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Feb. 22.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Feb. 29.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) March 7.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaves Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken	Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman	Saturday, Mar. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Tues., April 2

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH	Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM	April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE SAILING OF THE STEAM-SHIP SOUTH AMERICA, for Rio Janeiro, is postponed until THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 10 A. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

State of New-York,

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

DESIRABLE

HOME SECURITIES.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE

WALLKILL VALLEY

RAILWAY COMPANY,

Are offered for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency,

BY

MEAD & CLARK,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
AND

ERASTUS F. MEAD,

BANKER.
CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

By exchanging United States Bonds for the Bonds of the WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, you increase your income over 40 per cent., and your principal about 25 per cent., and get a security EQUALLY SAFE.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

10 TO 20 PER CENT.

INVESTMENTS

IN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, &c., &c.
FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—Strictly first-class investment securities paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years, and always kept on hand.

Municipal Bonds.

10 TO 12 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Safety and Profit Combined.

States may repudiate, but Counties, Cities and Towns cannot.

We have at all times GOOD MUNICIPAL BONDS for sale at the lowest market rates.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST AND PAMPHLETS.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, are hereby informed that the sum of $4,602 84 has been applied from traffic to the 31st December, 1871, by the said Great Western Railway Company of Canada for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 20th day of March next.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.,
Great Western Railway Company.

FEB. 19, 1872.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against buying the following Northern Pacific Railroad bonds: No. 1,536, for $1,000; Nos. 28 and 29, of $500 each; said bonds being stolen from Mathew Bolles & Co., No. 90 State-st., Boston. $100 will be paid for the recovery of the same.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

H. R. HULBURD,
Controller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS

NEW-YORK SECURITY

AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

SECOND MORTGAGE

8 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway,

AT 80 AND INTEREST.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of, this road, all of which will be completed at an early day. THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold bonds of the

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,

And those of the

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

A Safe Investment, Paying

11 1-4 Per Cent. Per Annum.

BONDS OF GREENE CO., STATE OF MISSOURI, (which county includes Springfield, the largest and most flourishing city in the State south of St. Louis.)

Above Bonds mature in 19 years; rate of interest, 8 per cent., payable semi-annually, Feb. and Aug., at National Park Bank, New-York; price, 80c. and accrued interest.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information furnished, upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.,
New-York.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

Exchange Fire Ins. Co.,

172 Broadway,
Cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Has this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

FEB. 8, 1872.

GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

NET ASSETS.......................$291,303 15

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.

Lists may be found and further information obtained, at the offices of either of the Trustees.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY,
No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1872.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 6 next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst. until March 7.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE MOST DESIRABLE

NEW-YORK SECURITY

ON THE MARKET.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.

AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Of this great trunk line to the West upward of

340 Miles Are in Operation,

and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Toward its construction nearly $8,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.

This road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York, some of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland.

The mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile.

As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed about as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them.

Marketable securities taken in exchange at market rates.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WE RECOMMEND

As a Safe and Profitable Investment

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CT. BONDS

OF THE

Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company,

Which we are Selling at 90 and Interest.

They are issued at the rate of $10,000 a mile on a completed line, which has cost triple that amount, and which is in successful operation. The stock of the Company is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under its auspices the line has become a trunk line between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, while it possesses a valuable local traffic, furnished by the fertile, well-settled and developed section of the State of Ohio through which it runs.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., New-York.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses AND TWICE THE INTEREST.

FULL PAID STOCK.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

Price, 95 and Interest.

RECOMMENDED BY

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Sterling Exchange and Travelers' and Commercial Credits on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Franc do. on Paris House.

Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Loans negotiated. Deposits received at interest.

Montclair Railway Company,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

The Coupons and registered interest due March 1, 1872, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent.,

AND
OSWEGO CITY 7s.
FOR SALE BY

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of

FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS,

issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 2, 1872.

These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.

The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 25, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds, can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.

Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.

Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10, 1872.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS OF THE WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LIGHT ROCKAWAY FOR SALE.—Turnover seat-front; pole and shafts in excellent order; price $150. Apply at builder's office, No. 133 West 25th-st.

ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road Buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.

DAY & SON, No. 146 Eldridge-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MELVILLE HOUSE, NO. 21 WEST 28TH-st., two doors west of St. James' Theatre.—First class English Chop House and Sample Room.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen, from $5 per week. LIONI & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

PARTIES DESIRING PLEASANT rooms in a well-furnished first-class retired house, with or without board; private table if desired; can address HOME, No. 54½ 23d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

NO. 19 EAST 49TH-ST.—ELEGANT suite of rooms; private table if desired; other well-furnished rooms, with or without board; references.

NO. 594 7TH-AV., TWO DOORS FROM 42d-st.; pleasant and cheerful location.—One or two rooms, with board; terms low; small family; references exchanged.

FURNISHED.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, with bedroom attached, to let, without board; terms moderate; reference required; gentlemen only need apply at No. 151 Waverley-place.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite and single, from $4 to $30 per week.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO pleasant furnished hall-rooms, to gentlemen only; moderate terms. Inquire at No. 112 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

NO. 42 EAST 35TH-ST.—PARTIES OF single gentlemen and others; first-class board and rooms on second and third floors, with all home comforts.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE—THIRD FLOOR front, large hall room, closet, fire; pleasant room first floor; also, March 1, entire second floor; house, location and table first-class.

NO. 91 WEST 31ST-ST.—A HANDSOME hall room on third floor, to rent with good board; references exchanged.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE SECond floor, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 355 West 14th-st., at a moderate price.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen; also, single rooms, with board.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite of rooms, or a single room, without board; best references. No. 20 West 11th-st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let at No. 386 West 32d-st.

NO. 117 EAST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, without board, near Union-square.

NO. 48 WEST 36TH-ST.—A SINGLE room, with closet and board; references.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER 35TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872	$1,069,650 68
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	1,029,572 66
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872	24,213 40
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872	15,864 62
	$1,069,650 68

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. Assets, $2,895,290 78. Surplus, $215,995 61.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 16, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty-street, New-York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st day of February, inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 7th day of March next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend or distributive payment of sixty cents on the dollar of the debts of The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company is ready to be made among all those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained as follows:

First—All debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States.

Second—Judgments actually obtained against the said Company to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and

Third—All other creditors of such Company in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties.

Office for payment, No. 152 Broadway, New-York City. Hours of payment between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. of each day.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Receiver.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Attorneys for Receiver.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1872.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.

WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.—Public notice is hereby given, in conformity with section 2, chapter 9, of the laws of New-York, enacted Jan. 31, 1872, that an adjourned public meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit of the City and County of New-York, will be held in the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, in the New-York County Court-house, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the 22d day of February, 1872.—Dated New-York, Feb. 21, 1872.

RICHARD B. STORRS, Clerk.

PARTIES HOLDING THE STOCKS of the Mariposa Company, who wish to convert the same into the stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, upon the terms heretofore announced, are notified that they must do so before the 1st day of March, 1872, as the privilege of such conversion will then expire.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING,
until further notice, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,
THE VETERAN.

This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy, and EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX!

NEW SCENERY,
gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources.
COSTUMES
of the different nations, varied and magnificent,
ALL NEW.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS, and the sisters FRANCISCHINI and Signor NOVISSIMO.

WALLACK'S EXTRA.

BOX-BOOK OPEN
FOR
VETERAN MATINEE
ON
SATURDAY, Feb. 24.

N. B.—The doors will open at 1 P. M., the play to commence at 1½ P. M. precisely, in order to admit of an early termination of the performance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
TWO PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 7¾.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the
BLACK CROOK.
NEW AND STARTLING FEATURES.
P. T. BARNUM'S
RENOWNED GOAT ALEXIS,
THE SPANISH MINSTRELS,
THE ORIENTAL SERPENT DANCE,
THE GREAT MAJILTONS IN A NEW ACT.
The Clown Dog, Trained Animals, Illuminated Fountain, the Cloud Veil, the Infant Athletics, and Juvenile Ballet.
Curtain rises at 7¾.
MONDAY, Feb. 26, THE NAIAD QUEEN.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS
OF
DIVORCE,
THE
GREAT
SOCIETY
SENSATION.
TWENTY-FIFTH WEEK.
THIRTIETH DIVORCE MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

GRAND GALA DAY.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
THREE PERFORMANCES.

MORNING AT 11.	The beautiful melodrama of MARY PRICE, and ANY PORT IN A STORM.
AFTERNOON AT 2 P. M.	The exciting, sensational drama of WOMAN OF THE WORLD, and the new successful burlesque of POLL AND PARTNER JOE. Miss PAULINE MARKHAM, Miss BELLE HOWITT, Mr. ROLIN HOWARD, Mr. A. H. SHELDON, and full and efficient burlesque company.
EVENING AT 8 P. M.	Last time of the sensational drama, DARLING; Or, WOMAN AND HER MASTER, in which Miss MARIAN MORDAUNT and full dramatic company appear.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. Butler.........................Manager

Re-engagement of the great ventriloquist,
MR. E. D. DAVIS.
The grand sensational burlesque,
BAD DICKEY.
Extra matinée on WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
Usual matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

DAN BRYANT'S. 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING.....................AT EIGHT

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

EXTRA MATINEE AT 2½, ON
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. NILSSON.

Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch have the honor of announcing that

MLLE. CHRISTIAN NILSSON

will make her last appearances in a series of GRAND FAREWELL OPERAS, (prior to her departure for Europe,) commencing MONDAY EVENING, March 4, 1872,

With the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

The sale of seats will commence Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music.

"BETSEY AND I."

NORTON, HOOD,
BROWNING, LONGFELLOW,
DICKENS, SHAKESPEARE.
DRAMATIC, POETIC, HUMOROUS
READINGS BY
MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
ASSOCIATION HALL.

Friday evening Feb. 23d. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the Hall.

FRENCH COMEDY, BROADWAY, UNION-SQUARE.

Robinson's Hall, No. 18 East 16th-st. Immense success! THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 8. Second appearance of Mlle. ANNA CAVE. UN SERVICE A BLANCHARD, comedy, PROCH ET LUC, vaudeville.

FAIS CE QUE DOIS, patriotic drama, by F. Coppee. Tickets at—1. Hoffman House; 2. W. Saussol's, No. 21 East 16th-st.; 3. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; 4. Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

John and family continue their popular concerts at Presbyterian Church, 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 23. Tickets fifty cents, sold at the door only. Societies engaging address JOHN HUTCHINSON, No. 6 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

EXTRA MATINEE AT 2½, ON
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

THE "CORNER-STONE" OF THE Manhattan Market Building will be laid on Thursday, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the building foot of 34th-st., North River. The public are invited to be present. J. EUGENE PLANDIN, Secretary.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, &C., for sale and to hire. W. SHEA, the Clothier, corner of Broome and Crosby sts., New-York.

HENRY MARTYN SCUDDER.
HINDU, HINDU HERMITS,
HINDU WIT and HINDU WOMEN—TO-NIGHT.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE GRAND MARSHAL A. P. A., STATE OF NEW-YORK.

THE AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, and all other societies intending to join them in celebrating Washington's Birthday by a parade, will form on Washington-square, right resting on 5th-av., on THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 22, at 10½ A. M.

The Lodges will fall in line in numerical order.

The dress to be worn on that day is black coat, black pants and black vest, a black high hat and white gloves. Each person in the procession is requested to furnish himself with the regulation badge, to be worn on the left breast.

The Marshals are ordered to report to the Grand Marshal at his head-quarters in the saddle, at Washington-square, at 10½ A. M. precisely on the morning of the parade.

The procession will move at 11 A. M. precisely, passing up 8th-st. to Broadway, up Broadway to Union-square, around Washington's statue, up 4th-av. to 23d-st., through 23d st. to 5th-av., up 5th-av. to 34th-st., through 34th-st., to 8th-av., down 8th-av. to 14th-st., up 14th-st. to Union-square, around Lincoln's statue; they will then be reviewed by the Grand Master and Grand Lodge officers, and then dismissed.

Dr. J. H. JOHNSTON, Grand Marshal.
WM. STEWART, Sec'y Com. of Arrangements.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.
HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES
On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

CLOTHING.

AT B. MINTZ'S, NO. 432 4TH-AV., ABOVE 29th-st., ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at prices. B. MINTZ pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c.; from $10 to $60 for Silk Dresses; for gentlemen's Clothing, fifty per cent. more paid than by any other dealer. Call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. MINTZ.

ASTONISHING! PRICES PAID FOR ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel, carpets, &c. Please call or address A. SIMMONDS & CO., No. 664 3d-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

OLD SILK HATS MADE OVER INTO the new style. Cassimere and Felt Hats cleaned, dyed and trimmed at JOHNSON'S, No. 1,255 Broadway, corner 31st st.

MEETINGS.

"NO DONATIONS OF PUBLIC FUNDS for Sectarian purposes." Cooper Institute, Friday, Feb. 23, 8 P. M. Lecture by Hon. DAN'L ULLMANN. Subject—*Civil and Religious Liberty*. Tickets can be obtained, free, at Young Men's Christian Association, 4th-av. and 23d-st.; at Haight Bros., No. 389 Bowery, and at No. 33 Park-row, Room No. 13.

FIDELITY TEMPLE OF HONOR and temperance of this City celebrate Washington's Birthday THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at their rooms, No. 1,379 Broadway, near 37th-st. Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., and P. W. C. T. CHARLES GRAHAM will address the meeting. The public invited.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME, and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

NINTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS.
Mr. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH,
(His first appearance at this Theatre,)
as CASSIUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS	as	MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER	as	JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN	as	PORTIA

JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT ONE.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

202d to 210th TIME.
G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK,
Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2.
COME AND SEE ME ERE I GO.

FOX	Martens	Wilson	Kiralfy	Cassellis
FOX	Martens	Wilson	Kiralfy	Cassellis
FOX	Martens	Wilson	Kiralfy	Cassellis
FOX	Martens	Wilson	Kiralfy	Cassellis
FOX	Martens	Wilson	Kiralfy	Cassellis
FOX	Martens	Wilson	Kiralfy	Cassellis
FOX	Martens	Wilson	Kiralfy	Cassellis

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, Thursday, Feb. 22, HUMPTY DUMPTY in an extra patriotic matinée.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY!
TWO GRAND OPERAS!
THIS THURSDAY, Feb. 22,
GALA MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
EVENING AT EIGHT,
DER FREISCHUTZ.
DEBUT OF MLLE. ANNA ELZER.

Anna Rosetti, Lehmann, D'Alphonse, H. Alves, Weinlich, Albrecht, Werther, Mme. Struve, Janicki, &c., &c. FRIDAY, L'AFRICAINE. Saturday matinée and Saturday evening, grand operas.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—28th-st. and B'way.

CROWDED HOUSES. BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the NEW SOCIETY PLAY, entitled

Mr. MACKAYE as	MARRIAGE.	Miss GRISWOLD as
COL. GRAY.	MARRIAGE.	MRS. BROOKS.
Every Night.	MARRIAGE.	Saturday Matinee.

SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
EXTRA MATINEE, Washington's Birthday,
THURSDAY, FEB. 22.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...............................Director.
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK,
Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
EXTRA MATINEE ON THURSDAY, Feb. 22,
IN COMMEMORATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF
THE IMMORTAL WASHINGTON.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE
HUMOROUS EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME of
RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS.
ALL THE GREAT CIRCUS ARTISTS
In their Exciting Feats of
Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic skill.

GRAND CONCERT.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF "THE FRATERNALS,"
CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
Mercer-st., between Waverley-place and Clinton-place,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, FEB 22,
Under the direction of
MR. J. R. THOMAS,

upon which occasion the following distinguished artists will appear: The young and talented prima donna, Miss VIENNA DEMOREST,

Mme. DE RUYTHER, contralto;
Senorita JOSEFINA FILOMENO, violinist;
Miss ANNIE L. DOWNING, pianist;
Mr. CHARLES WHITING, tenor;
Mr. G. K. WALCOTT, basso;
Mr. HENRY CLAY DEMOREST, recitationist;
Mr. CHAS. E. PRATT, accompanist.

Tickets $1, for sale at the music stores and at the door. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. No reserved seats.

STEINWAY HALL.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

"A more refined and delightful feast of music could not be obtained."—*Herald.*

"Crowded by a brilliant and appreciative audience."—*Times.*

Mr. S. B. Mills and Señor Sarasate. Third matinée, SATURDAY, Feb. 24. Assisted by the most eminent talent. Fourth matinée, SATURDAY, March 9. Tickets at Steinway Hall and principal music stores.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.

An entertainment in aid of the Homeopathic Surgical Hospital will be given at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING. THE HONEYMOON and A CUP OF TEA will be presented.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will sing during the evening. Tickets can be obtained at Fifth-avenue Hotel, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Carleton's, Broadway and 25th-st.

STEINWAY HALL.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS

Will give one of their unique and popular concerts FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, purely in the interests of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., of which they are members. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Now for sale at the hall and at rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 53 Reade-st.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

EXTRA MATINEE AT 2½, ON
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL FRIDAY, Feb. 23, at 2½ o'clock P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor
E. SCHAAD, Secretary.

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT OF Spring-street Presbyterian Church, (near Varick,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 22. Musical entertainment under direction of Mr. Jerome Hopkins. Tickets 50 cents, including refreshments, to be had at the door.

CONCERT AND EXHIBITION AT the Seventh-street M. E. Church, (between 2d and 3d avs.,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 22. Tickets for adults, 40 cents. Children half price. May be had at the door.

HENRY MARTYN SCUDDER.
HINDU, HINDU HERMITS,
HINDU WIT and HINDU WOMEN—TO-NIGHT.

VOCAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK will give their second concert at Steinway Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Extra tickets for sale at G. Schirmer's and at the door.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

EXTRA MATINEE AT 2½, ON
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONCERT AT THE Eighty-sixth-street M. E. Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 22. Tickets, 50 cents; may be had at the door.

LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Friday, Feb. 23, Saturday, 24th, and Tuesday, 27th, at 8 o'clock P. M.,

DR. T. S. LAMBERT

WILL GIVE A COURSE OF THREE LECTURES.

1st. Nature of Life, VITALITY and LONGEVITY. Two-fifths of the mature are necessarily short-lived; two-fifths naturally long-lived; one-fifth partaking of both. Why?

2d. PERSONAL EXTERNAL INDICATIONS of VITALITY and LONGEVITY, answering the question, Am I probably LONG or SHORT lived?

3d. Practical Applications especially to LIFE INSURANCE; the correct philosophy and methods.

Questions respectfully solicited upon topics discussed.

Tickets, 50 cents; course, $1; obtainable at the office.

DR. LORD'S LECTURES IN ASSOCIAtion Hall, THURSDAYS and MONDAYS, at 11½ A. M. Subject of remaining twelve lectures—*Charlemagne, Alfred, Hildebrand, Bernard, Becket, Abelard, Charles the Bold, Godfrey, Philippa, William of Wykham, Wycliffe, Leo X.*

Tickets for twelve lectures, $7.
Reserved seats, $9.

NOVELTY COURSE OF LECTURES.—HENRY MARTYN SCUDDER on *Hindus, Hindu Hermits, Hindu Wit and Hindu Women*, at Association Hall, 4th-av. and 23d-st., THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo. Leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3.00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with rush

HANK SMITH.

Police Funds Sunk in the Bowling-Green Bank.

How He Rents City Property and Never Pays.

Eighteen Thousand Dollars Taken from the Widows—Chicago Relief Money Never Sent—Meeting of the Bank Depositors Last Night.

ROBBING THE POLICE.

How Hank Smith Cheated their Widows and Orphans—Misappropriation of the Police Chicago Relief Fund—Extraordinary Facts.

Our readers no doubt thought it bad enough that HANK SMITH, President of the Bowling-green Bank, and the Police Commission, had deliberately cheated the depositors of his bank by misappropriating the funds, and "lending" large sums to people who cannot be found—if they ever existed. But HANK touched a lower depth of infamy than this, for he has cheated the widows and orphans of the Department he still disgraces as presiding officer. In other words, the Police Fund for the maintenance of retired officers, and the relief of the widows and orphans of policemen who lost their lives in discharge of duty has been seriously crippled, as a large proportion of it has gone with the funds of the Bowling-green Bank, where it was placed by SMITH and his confederates of the Ring.

When Tammany became masters in this City and State, and devised that scheme for facilitating wholesale robbery of the public funds known as the Charter of 1870, they found the Police Life Insurance Fund was of sufficient consequence not to be forgotten. From its establishment as a fund for the benefit of retired officers, or of the families of those who died in service, it had been in the charge of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and having been carefully guarded, as well as wisely administered, had steadily increased. The new charter transferred this fund, amounting then to nearly $200,000, to the City Chamberlain, who was to be and was PETER B. SWEENY. But in course of time it became evident that the Board of Police could be trusted by the Ring, and on March 17, 1871, an act was passed transferring this fund back to the custody as trustees of the Police Commissioners, then, as now, being HANK SMITH, THOS. J. BARR, B. F. MANIERRE and JOS. S. BOSWORTH. During the latter part of the year 1870 HANK SMITH was Treasurer of the Board, and he as such officer made the following exhibit in the last annual report of the Police Commissioners of the Police Life Insurance Fund:

1870.		
May 1—The capital of fund was		$183,246 04
Receipts during the year:		
Interest on investments	$10,401 26	
Fines	24,567 40	
Receipts under section 19, chapter 383 of Laws of 1870	14,086 52	
Property Clerk sales	2,857 36	
Percentage on rewards and donations	679 32	
Unclaimed checks	82 33—	52,674 19
Total		$235,920 23
Annuities paid from May 1, 1870		29,892 12
1871.		
April 5—Total capital of fund		$206,028 11
Increase of capital from May 1, 1870, to April 5, 1871	$22,782 07	
The capital of the fund consists of		
United States 5-20 bonds	$31,000 00	
City and County of New-York stocks and bonds	115,200 00	
Brooklyn Public Park loan	2,000 00	
County of Kings "War Enlistment Loan."	11,000 00	
Cash on hand	46,828 11—	$206,028 11

Of this fund, eighty-seven retired officers were beneficiaries, as were also fifty-two widows and five orphans. Notwithstanding the fact that the law expressly declares that this fund shall be invested in safe securities, it will be noticed that this statement shows an amount of cash on hand a little more than double the increase of the capital during the year.

That this large sum was kept ready for the peculiar operations of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, of which HANK SMITH was President, is known by two facts. When BARR became Treasurer of the Police Board he found the fund in the Bowling-green Savings Bank, and left it there; when that swindle exploded, $18,000 of the fund was swallowed up in the concern, and the amount would have been nearly double but for the fact that checks for the annuities due Nov. 1 had been drawn against it, and most of these were paid before the collapse. There remains, however, the grave fact, that by means of HANK SMITH, the Police Life Insurance Fund has been depleted to the amount of $18,000.

But this is not the only instance of malversation on the part of HANK SMITH, for there is still a more flagrant case, considering the circumstances under which it was committed. It will be remembered that soon after the great Chicago fire, which occurred on the 9th and 10th of October, collections were taken up among the Police for the relief of that stricken people. So earnest was the response of the 2,300 policemen in the Department, that they contributed $13,000 for the Chicago relief fund. This large amount was paid by the men to their several Captains, and in turn handed over to THOMAS J. BARR, as Treasurer to the Board. Not a dollar of this money ever went to Chicago, for it was placed by BARR in the Bowling-green Bank, where it remained to be lost forever in the failure of that precious institution. Does not this look very like stealing?

When the New-York policemen come to know that the money which they gave for the houseless and homeless people of Chicago was converted to the use of a rotten bank, of which the President of Police was President, they ought to demand that the Legislature shall institute an inquiry to determine who is responsible for the swindle.

LEASING A PIER.

Another Bare-Faced Swindle—Hank Smith Secures a Pier and Never Pays for It.

The charges which are rapidly accumulating against that great friend of Mr. GREELEY'S, the worthy President of the Police Board, Hon. HENRY SMITH, are not yet over. Besides the Bowling-green Savings Bank swindle, and innumerable acts of scandalous political jobbery in which HANK SMITH is well known to have played a very conspicuous part, it has been discovered that for eight years he has been defrauding the City of New-York, out of moneys due for the rental of a large and important dock on North River, for which dock SMITH receives promptly a very large sub-rental from one of the North River steam-boat companies, in which he is largely interested.

It appears that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in November, 1864, leased to SMITH for the term of ten years Pier No. 40 North River, at the foot of Watt-street, for the sum of $10,000 per annum. SMITH always considered this as merely a nominal rental, and never went beyond the payment of a small portion of the annual rent, so that when the present Dock Commission was formed under the charter of 1870, the amount transferred as the arrears of HENRY SMITH from the Controller's office reached the nice little sum of $35,000. This account the Commission were obliged to place upon their books, but it is understood that they did so under protest. The new Commission appear to have been as unsuccessful as their predecessors in obtaining from SMITH the rent for the City property, until by the 1st of November, 1871, the amount of rent accrued had reached $50,000.

As far back as Oct. 28, 1868, the account of HENRY SMITH was placed in the hands of the Corporation Counsel, Mr. O'GORMAN, and suit was said to have been commenced against the delinquent for the recovery of the rent. Some time afterward, by reason of the political influence of SMITH this suit was ordered to be discontinued for the time being by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and for a long time the case was entirely lost sight of. At length, in consequence of the continued delinquency of SMITH in the payment of his rent, the matter was revived in the Dock Commission, and in December, 1870, the Secretary of the Board was instructed to dispatch the following letter to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1870.

To the Honorable the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit to you the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted by the Board governing this Department, and to ask that you will be kind enough to furnish the Department with the information therein called for.

Whereas, By the report of the auditing Committee made on the 20th October, it appears that there was on the 30th of September, 1870, an uncollected balance of rents amounting to $82,273 75-100, and of that amount $80,622 50 consisted of two disputed items, the one owing by HENRY SMITH, Esq., for rent of pier No. 40, foot of Watts-street, North River, and the other by J. G. HAVILAND, Esq., for rent of piers Nos. 39 and 74 North River, both in course of settlement by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary address a communication to the honorable the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, asking them to furnish this Department with a statement of the present position as to adjustment of each of these disputed claims.

Respectfully yours,
J. GRENVILLE KANE, Secretary.

The following reply was made to the Department of Docks by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

John T. Agnew, Esq., President Commission of Docks:

In reply to the resolution from your Department requesting information as to the present position as to adjustment of the accounts of HENRY SMITH and JOHN G. HAVILAND, permit me respectfully to state that the said accounts are in the hands of the Counsel to the Corporation for settlement.

W. H. DIKEMAN,
Clerk Commissioners Sinking Fund.

It is proper to state that the Dock Commission do not by any means look upon Mr. HAVILAND'S case and HENRY SMITH'S intentional indebtedness in the same light. They say that Mr. HAVILAND has had probably sufficient grounds for basing his refusal to pay the amount charged, but that HANK SMITH'S plea of non-possession of a portion of the property is without a shadow of foundation in fact, as he has for a long time been collecting an enormous subrental from the Albany Steam-boat Company. It will also be seen from the above that the Dock Commission have been led to believe by the note from the Controller's office that the suit against HANK SMITH is still pending, and that the case has not been intentionally overlooked by the Corporation Counsel. This, it will be found, is a gross deception, for upon inspecting yesterday the register kept by Mr. O'GORMAN, the reporter of the TIMES discovered that the summons of the suit was served upon SMITH Oct. 28, 1868, but on the 25th of November, 1868, the Corporation Counsel received a verbal intimation from Controller CONNOLLY that the claim had been paid, and on the 22d of March, 1869, written instructions were received from the Controller to suspend all proceedings pending negotiations for a settlement. It will be recollected that CONNOLLY had already informed Mr. O'GORMAN that the claim had been passed, which was a falsehood. After the last instructions were received from the Controller's office the papers were pigeon-holed in the office of the Corporation Counsel, and the suit abandoned. HANK SMITH still holds this City property, and draws an enormous rental from it. He moreover has ignored altogether his increasing indebtedness to the people of New-York until the amount has now reached the respectable sum of $52,316, of which it is more than probable the City of New-York will be irretrievably plundered.

THE DANGERS OF THE OCEAN.

Narrow Escape of the Helvetia—Two Men Swept Overboard—A Perilous Voyage.

Among the number of ill-starred ships that have recently met with misfortune is the steamer *Helvetia*, Capt. GRIGGS, of the National line, which arrived at this port on Wednesday. The *Helvetia* cleared from London the 24th of January, with a full list of passengers and an assorted cargo. Havre was left behind on the 28th ult., and when 500 miles at sea the first rough weather was experienced. This was on the 31st January. At 9½ A. M. on that day GEORGE EAD and JOSEPH AUGESTIN were sent forward to stow away the jib sails. The sea at the time was running wildly, great waves at times engulphing the ship. The two sailors completed their task and were returning to the forecastle when unexpectedly a tremendous wave struck the ship on the starboard side, almost burying her. The two men were carried away and were drowned almost instantly, as they were not seen afterward. Upon discovering the loss, Capt. GRIGGS "slowed" the vessel in hopes that they might be seen and rescued, but it was of no avail. On the 3d of February a frightful hurricane, accompanied by blinding sleet, set in from west south-west. It lasted eight hours, and Capt. GRIGGS says that during all his ocean experience he never met with its equal. At midnight a mountainous wave struck the ship from the starboard side. The Captain at the time was standing on the bridge giving orders. The wave caught him with full force, and would have washed him into the sea had he not grasped a funnel stay. After the wave had passed the Captain found himself dangling in mid-air twenty feet from the deck. He held on until rescued. The storm continued with relentless fury until the 9th, when another monstrous wave was shipped. It carried away two life-boats, made a complete wreck of the larboard side of the bridge, destroyed all the ventilators on deck, and tore a hole eight feet in length by two feet in breadth in the smoke-stack. Through the aperture thus made, an avalanche of water was precipitated into the engine-room. The fires were all extinguished, and for two hours the vessel lay helplessly battling with the waves. After almost superhuman efforts, the rent in the funnel was patched up, the fires were again kindled, and the engines resumed operations. During this trying ordeal, every order was executed with coolness and promptness, as every man was at his post, well knowing that the safety of the ship depended on their alacrity.

The storm ceased at 6 P. M., but left high seas running. On the 10th another sea struck the *Helvetia* amidships, carrying away the starboard railings and staving in life-boat No. 5. The ship after that rode out several other heavy gales, and on the 13th experienced for the first time pleasant weather. Off the Newfoundland banks several large icebergs were passed.

FOSTER'S CASE.

He is Sentenced to be Hanged on the 22d of March Next.

WILLIAM FOSTER, condemned for the murder of AVERY D. PUTNAM by a car-hook, and whose case was appealed to the Supreme Court, General Term, was yesterday resentenced by the latter Court to be hanged on the 22d of March next, between the hours of 8 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon of that day. It will be remembered that the decision of the General Term in the case was recently published in the TIMES, both Chief Justice INGRAHAM and Judge BRADY writing opinions, and all three Judges concurring in the result. The bench yesterday was occupied by Chief-Justice INGRAHAM and Judge BARNARD. FOSTER was brought in at the opening of the Court, 10½ o'clock, and seemed to fully realize his position. He was neatly dressed in an ordinary suit of dark clothes, and had little to say to any one, not even his counsel, Mr. BARTLETT, who accompanied him. The proceedings consisted of the bare announcement of the decision of the Court, as already published, and the pronouncing of sentence, after which the prisoner was removed, in the custody of the Sheriff's officers. Thus ends FOSTER'S last hope, except what may await him in the Court of Appeals or in the Executive clemency.

City Affairs—The Controller's Office and Other Departments.

Controller GREEN is rapidly disposing of the pay-rolls for labor. The following payments were made by him yesterday:

Laborers on "big pipes" to Feb. 1	$25,000
Cleaners of public offices, City Hall, &c. to Jan. 1	10,650
Cleaners City Courts, &c. September to Jan. 1	4,186
Engineers' rolls—Of axe-men, &c., in Bureau of Sewers; and of rolls of cleaners in Croton Department and Engineer's office to Jan. 1	4,999
Employes of Free Floating Baths, in full	3,000

An inspector of election called upon the principal of the County Bureau yesterday to get his money, and was informed that he would be paid so soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. The inspector then made an attempt to catch the chief officer of the Bureau by the throat, saying that his family were in a starving condition, and that he had become desperate for his money. Mr. GREEN and some of the clerks of the office then summarily ejected him.

The Department of Public Instruction met yesterday and passed a resolution appropriating $7,893 96 for repairing heating apparatus in sundry schools. Also, appropriating $56,285 for rebuilding Primary School-house No. 1, in the Tenth Ward.

The Trustees of the College of the City of New-York yesterday adopted a resolution appropriating $40,000 for the maintenance of the College for the next four months.

The Board of Health—Report on House Drainage—Statistics of Contagious Diseases.

At the session of the Board of Health, yesterday, a communication was read from Mr. ISAAC BELL, President of the Board of Charities and Correction, calling attention to the fact that ROBERT SCOTT, a colored man, had been sent to this City from New-Brunswick, N. J., sick with small-pox. The papers in the case showed that the man had been driven out of the town of New-Brunswick, and his fare to this City paid by the Overseers of the Poor. The case was referred to the counsel, that the Board might be informed of its powers in the affair.

A communication was read from the Clerk of the Common Council transmitting the resolutions of that body on the filthy condition of the street, which were greeted with laughter by the Tammany Health Commissioners, but the Secretary was directed to assure the Aldermen of the co-operation of the Board of Health.

Dr. MORRIS submitted the following comparative statement of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending Feb. 10 and 17, 1872:

Feb. 10—Typhoid fever, 7; scarlet fever, 74; measles, 22; diphtheria, 10; small-pox, 70.

Feb. 17—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 109; measles, 16; diphtheria, 17; small-pox, 81.

The Register of Records reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 561 deaths, being 23 less than for the previous week and 75 more than for the corresponding week of 1871. Zymotic diseases occasioned 149 deaths; constitutional, 119; local, 231; developmental, 46, and violent causes, 16. The number of fatal cases of small-pox diminished from 29 to 25, and those of diphtheria and croup together from 30 to 11.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

How the Day Will Be Observed—General Suspension of Business—Processions, &c.

Today will be more generally observed than any previous anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON. All the Courts and public offices, both State and national, the public and private schools, the banks and many private business concerns will be closed for the day. The Post-office and Custom-house will close at 10 A. M., and all the offices of the City Government will be closed except the Controller's office, where the Board of Audit will meet at 3 P. M. Many insurance companies have given notice that their offices will be closed, and it is expected that there will be a general suspension of business at the other offices.

Parades, extra matinées at the theatres, balls and banquets will constitute the leading features of the day.

THE CIVIC PARADES.

The procession of the American Protestant Association will, doubtless, be a grand affair, as extensive preparations have been made. Several companies of the Eighty-fourth Regiment and the Ninth Ward Republican Club have expressed their intention to march as an escort to the procession. An invitation to review the procession was extended to Gov. HOFFMAN, but he will be unable to be present. The following lodges will take part in the parade: Empire, Washington, New-York, Protestant Boys, Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Apprentice Boys, Columbia, Henry Clay, Enniskillen, Star-spangled Banner, and Oriental. Thirty boys, organized and drilled, known as the "Apprentice Boys' Cadets," will march in front of the procession.

POLICE PREPARATIONS.

Ample preparations have been made by the Police to preserve the peace during the moving procession. These consist chiefly in keeping the entire force on duty during the day and in the concentration of large numbers of patrolmen at points where they will be speedily available in case of a disturbance. The procession is to form in Washington-square, at 11 o'clock A. M., and move thence up Fifth-avenue to Eighth-street, to Broadway, to Union-square, to Fourth-avenue, to Twenty-third-street, to Fifth-avenue, to Thirty-fourth-street, to Eighth-avenue, to Fourteenth-street, and thence to Union-square, where the dismissal will take place. Platoons from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Precincts, are to report to Capt. BYRNES, Fifteenth Precinct, at Washington-square, and the remainder of the force, except of the Precincts through which the procession moves, is to be concentrated at Police Headquarters, where stages will be in readiness to convey a sufficient force to any threatened point. There is as yet no hint of trouble, and none is apprehended by the Police authorities, but it has been thought prudent to be prepared for any emergency.

A parade of the Second Brigade, N. Y. S. N. G., Gen. AUGUSTUS FUNK commanding, will occur in the afternoon, and the military are also to be held in readiness to assist the Police force if necessary.

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

The next procession in importance will be that of the Order of United American Mechanics, in whose ranks there are expected to be 12,000 men. The carriage formerly used by Gen. WASHINGTON will be in the line, drawn by four fine horses. BARNUM'S golden chariot has been loaned the Order for the parade. In it will be seated a young woman representing the Goddess of Liberty. The junior order of the same organization is to have in its line the carriage of Gen. Tom Thumb. The procession will form in Park-place, Murray and Warren streets at 10 A. M., and will pursue the following route: From the east gate to the west gate through the City Hall Park, up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, to Fifth-avenue, to Twenty-third-street, to Fourth-avenue, to Union-square and around Washington Monument, where it will be reviewed by the Committee of Arrangements in connection with national and State council officers, after which the parade will be dismissed.

HOLIDAY SERVICES AT TRINITY CHURCH.

The following is the order of service to be observed at Trinity Church, commencing at 12 o'clock:

Processional Hymn, Te Deum, Landamus, the Ante-Communion Service, Nicene Creed, Gloria in Excelcis, Prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church militant, Benediction and Recessional Hymn. At the conclusion of the services, Mr. JAMES E. AYLIFFE will perform the following series of well-selected airs on Trinity Church chimes, commencing at 1 P. M.:

Ringing the changes on eight bells, "Red, White and Blue," "Yankee Doodle," "The Land of Promise." Scotch melodies from "Guy Mannering," "Eclipse Polka," Spanish melody, "Evening Bells," "My Love is but a Lassie yet," march in "Il Puritana," "Let the Merry Church-bells Ring," airs from the "Child of the Regiment," "What Fairy-like Music," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Yankee Doodle."

OTHER FESTIVITIES.

The Roman Catholic Union will have celebrated a grand high mass in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle. Rev. Father Hewitt will preach, and the vocal music will be rendered by the Sanctuary choir exclusively. The cornerstone of the Manhattan Market building will be laid today at 1 P. M. The edifice, which is situated at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River, is nearly completed, and will be one of the finest buildings of the kind in the country.

As usual, the Veterans of 1812 will have their annual dinner on the Bowery. In the evening the students of the Cooper Union will celebrate the day with orations, music, &c. Vice-President COLFAX will speak at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn; a full-dress reception will be given by the Seventy-first Regiment at their armory, the first troop Washington Grey Cavalry will give a ball at their armory, Thirty-third-street; in fact, the day will be observed as it has not been observed for years past. In addition to the above many public and private dinner parties will take place, while the uptown clubs will hold high carnival during the day and evening.

The Ring Thieves.

The report published in yesterday's TIMES to the effect that INGERSOLL, the Ring chairmaker, was in the City on Tuesday, created no little consternation in political circles yesterday. Sheriff BRENNAN could not credit the statement, but on being assured it was correct, he said, "Well, he might have been in the City." Later in the day he intimated that possibly INGERSOLL'S brother might have been mistaken for the gentleman himself, as they were so much alike in appearance that such a mistake would be very probable. Further inquiries, however, in thoroughly reliable quarters, leave no doubt as to INGERSOLL himself being in the City on the day mentioned. WOODWARD is still at large, though a sharp watch is kept for him. The "Boss" was at his office, in Duane-street, throughout the day. CONNOLLY was in the City at midday, but it is said he left in the evening for Connecticut, while SWEENY remains quietly at his residence. The was a good deal of gossip afloat during the day, concerning the coming trial of Mayor HALL, but the pith of the opinions expressed was to the effect that he has injured his case, rather than improved it, by his bombastic conduct in the Court of General Sessions, on Monday.

The Children's Fold.

The Fifth Annual Report of "The Children's Fold"—a most excellent and deserving charity—located at No. 437 East Fifty-eighth-street, below First-avenue, has just been issued. It shows that sixty-eight destitute children have been cared for during the year 1871, and some $4,000 received and expended. The Home now occupied by the Association in control of the Institution is a limited one, and a call is made upon the charitable, not only for funds to carry on the good work during the coming year, but for subscriptions for the purchase of a real home for the little ones in charge of the Society. The names of the Executive Committee in charge of the Institution are as follows: Rev. EDWARD COWLEY, President; Mrs. GEO. DEPEW, Secretary; WM. H. NEWMAN, Esq., Treasurer; Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, D.D., and Mr. RICHARD J. GARRETTSON.

A Woman Arrested for Poisoning Her Husband.

In November last, JOSEPH FOWLER, a resident of Manhassett, Long-Island, died, as was supposed, of typhoid fever. His wife, HANNAH, on the night of his death left the house and went off with the deceased's brother GEORGE. About two weeks after this it began to be rumored that Mrs. FOWLER had poisoned her husband. The Coroner had the body disinterred, and the stomach and liver, after various delays, were given to Prof. DRAPER to analyze. On Monday last the Professor reported to the Coroner's Jury that he had found sufficient arsenic in the stomach to cause death. The jury thereupon returned a verdict finding Mrs. FOWLER guilty of administering the poison, and GEORGE FOWLER as an accessory before the fact. The prisoners were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Metropolitan Gas Company.

A portion of the paragraph in Tuesday's TIMES in reference to the Metropolitan Gas Company was based on erroneous information. The quality of the gas is no better than before, but some of the consumers have been informed that the price per hundred feet will be reduced to thirty cents, the price charged by other companies, and not thirty-five cents, as a blunder in Tuesday's paper made us say.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy Against Insolvent Insurance Companies.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, who claims to have had assigned to him policies of insurance issued by the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company to Messrs. POWERS, COALBRAUGH & WHEELER and the Union Building Association, all of Chicago, and losers by the Chicago fire, who failed to obtain payment on their policies, has petitioned the United States District Court in bankruptcy, in this district, to adjudicate the insurance company an involuntary bankrupt, on account of its nonfulfillment of its obligations to pay the policies mentioned, and because, as alleged, it has, knowing itself to be insolvent, given preference to certain of its creditors, and has also allowed its property to be taken on civil process, and suffered a receiver to be appointed to take charge of its assets, with the intention on the part of the Company to hinder and delay the operations of the Bankruptcy act. Judge BLATCHFORD granted an order for the Company to show cause, on the 20th prox., why it should not be adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt. This is the first of a numerous class of cases in which most of the insolvent fire insurance companies in this district who have been unable to pay their losses arising out of the Chicago fire will have proceedings taken against them to throw them into involuntary bankruptcy.

MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

How the Board of Directors Checkmated Peter B. Sweeny and the Ring Thieves.

The recent excitement occasioned by the gas question has given rise to much investigation on this vexed subject. Many queer and almost improbable stories have found their way into the public Press in connection with the gas companies of the City. One of the queerest, though not by any means an improbable one, has lately been the subject of much discussion in various portions of the City, and is connected with the Mutual Gas-light Company. This Company was organized some years ago, and in addition to a number of respectable names, had among its Board of Directors several members of the Ring coterie, to wit: PETER B. SWEENY, "Boss" TWEED, HUGH SMITH, CONNOLLY, and others of that ilk. These worthies manipulated this Company for a short period without any degree of success, and finally surrendered the management to the direction of such gentlemen as Commodore Vanderbilt, Daniel Drew, C. K. Garrison, George Opdyke, Wm. Seligman and other lesser lights of the financial world. This board of directors bought the property on the East River known as the Novelty Iron-works, and with the brains and wealth exerted in its behalf, the Mutual Gas-light Company promised to rival any other in the City. The stock of the Company, when organized under the new régime was $4,000,000. Mingled with the rascality of the Ring coterie was no small amount of shrewdness, that portions of the Ring's stock in trade being generally attributed to Mr. PETER "Brains" SWEENY, and this gentleman organized a movement which threatened either the speedy destruction of the Company or the "gobbling up" of a large portion of the stock by the Municipal thieves. The Mutual Gas Company, of course, required many extensive privileges from the City, and through the agency of whom could these privileges be had except through that of the Ring! Mr. SWEENY bided his time, and when the operations of the Company hung fire for the want of these special privileges, which consisted mainly in being allowed to open the public streets and avenues for the purpose of laying down gas-pipes, &c. Mr. SWEENY, on behalf of himself and confederates, confronted the Board of Directors with the modest proposition that in order to obtain these special privileges the Company would have to surrender to the Ring one-fourth of their entire stock at a nominal price. The Company was here in a dilemma, and would have either to break up their enterprise or consent to the modest proposal of Mr. SWEENY. They chose the latter horn of the dilemma, and handed over to the Ring one and a quarter millions of their stock, (having in this emergency increased it to five millions,) the Ring paying in return the nominal sum in cash. The Board of Directors not being quite as simple as Mr. SWEENY imagined, and possibly anticipating the downfall of this band of rascals, devised a shrewd plan whereby they could pay off the Ring literally in their own coin. Ordinary receipts were given for the cash paid in, but an arrangement was made that the certificates of the million and a quarter stock were to be retained by the Company for a certain time, supposed to be two years, and at the expiration of that time the Ring should return the receipts for the cash paid in, and receive in exchange these certificates of stock. The Board of Directors, being old financiers, well knew that did the Ring actually possess the stock, it might at any time be rushed into the market to the great detriment of the Company. Mr. SWEENY, however, seemed to be well satisfied with the bargain, and everything went on swimmingly until the onslaught of the TIMES commenced upon SWEENY and the other rascals. The Ring now began to press the directors for the certificates, to which the directors only replied—"wait." The November election of last year completely terrified the Ring, and they began to press the Gas Company more urgently than before. Now was the Company's opportunity; they seized it by announcing that they would never surrender one dollar of the stock, and that the money of the Ring was in waiting for them, and they could have it at any time by delivering up the receipts. Furthermore, the Company said that the Ring had attempted highway robbery upon them, but they, the Company, knew too much to quietly submit, and all that remained now was to learn what the Ring was "going to do about it." No later than last week a letter was received by TWEED from SWEENY, urging him on to extremities, and wanting to know why he does not take the matter into Court and compel payment; but TWEED, with a mournful aspect, replies that he has had enough, and wants to know why SWEENY does not return to the scene and settle the whole matter himself.

In the mean time the Ring are surrendering their receipts, and the Mutual Gas Company is leisurely returning them their money.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Brooklyn Fifty—Expulsion of the Whitewashers.

At the last meeting of the Committee of Fifty, a letter was received from F. W. KALBFLEISCH, the Chairman of the Subcommittee, in which he states that "being now convinced that the course pursued by the Subcommittee was calculated to unfavorably affect the objects which the Committee of Fifty have in view, I hereby express my regret that I was ever induced to sign said letter, as I am convinced, and have always believed, that contracts for grading, paving, sewerage, and other operations in the province and detail of the Water Board, are liable at least to the suspicion of fraud and mismanagement. And I further state that the memorial to the Legislature, asking for the revocation of the appointment of the Water Board, meets with my entire approval." The Committee accepted the communication and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the names of Marcus C. Riggs, John G. Johnson, James H. Wheatley and John B. Woodward be erased from the rolls of the Committee of Fifty.

The Executive Committee offered the following statement, with the report of the Water Board Committee:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Fifty, held at their rooms, No. 367 Fulton-street, yesterday morning, it was resolved that the following explanatory address be printed in connection with the report from the late Committee on the Water Board:

To the Tax-payers of Brooklyn:

The late Subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners, having alleged that their so-called report has been wrongfully suppressed, we hereby transmit the same to the Press for publication. In so doing we do not indorse any of the statements or conclusions therein contained, inasmuch as it was expressly represented to us by said Examining Committee to be simply an abstract from the books and accounts of said Board, prepared by said Water Board, and in no sense to be accepted as a compact report.

Another Brooklyn Mystery.

The excitement in the Eastern District of Brooklyn in regard to the mysterious disappearance of the woman CATHERINE MCCARTHY, continues undiminished. She was picked up at a late hour Saturday night, near the river-front, evidently suffering under the influence of a narcotic. After being taken to the Station-house she recovered consciousness, and a man calling for her who represented himself as her friend, she went off with him. Since that time nothing has been heard of her. The man's name is SYDNEY BOLIA; he is mate of the vessel *State of New-York*. Inquiries being made on Monday for the woman by her mother, BOLIA was sent for and stated that CATHERINE had gone with him to his vessel, but refused to remain there, and had jumped off unto the pier and run away. This story is said to differ materially from other accounts BOLIA has given of the affair, and it is very generally suspected that he quarreled with the unfortunate woman, and ended the affair by throwing her overboard.

Brief Notes.

Small-pox is said to be very prevalent in some parts of Williamsburg. Whole blocks are stated to be more or less affected.

Yesterday morning an officer of the Sixth Precinct surprised three burglars in the house of Mr. CURTINS, on Meeker-avenue. Several shots were exchanged, but the men escaped.

Extensive preparations have been made to celebrate WASHINGTON'S birthday. Business in the Courts and municipal departments will be suspended, and the theatres and other places of amusement offer extra inducements for enjoyment.

The Excise Commissioners of Brooklyn emphatically deny each and every charge preferred against them by the Investigating Committee of the Committee of Fifty. Commissioner PTTURN charges the Committee with having told a deliberate falsehood to hurt the Board in the eyes of the community.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Ex-Gov. MALDEN, of Ohio, is at Earle's Hotel.

Sir H. WAKE, of England, is at the Brevoort House.

Prof. CHARLES W. ELIOT, of Cambridge, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

State Senator W. T. HARROBIN, of Vermont, is at the Westminster Hotel.

We have received $8 from "F. A. M." for the poor family in Cannon-street.

The Baxter calico hop at Irving Hall, last night, was a successful affair.

The Eighth District Republicans last evening passed resolutions in favor of the charter.

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS arrived in this City yesterday by the steamer *Algeria* from Liverpool.

The students of Packard's Business College gave a reception last evening at the College, No. 805 Broadway.

Count SHOWALOFF left for Cuba on the steamer *Cleopatra*, and Gov. HOFFMAN left the Clarendon Hotel for Sing Sing, yesterday.

A man who was afterwards recognized as WILLIAM G. SPENCER dropped suddenly dead in the bar-room of Freese's Hotel last night.

In consequence of Judge CARDOZO'S inability to attend the Stokes case yesterday, it was adjourned to Monday morning by consent of counsel on each side.

A Charles S. Spencer Association was formed in the First Ward last evening. It pledges its support to the re-election of President GRANT.

State Senators ARIAH PALMER, of Armenia, and C. H. ADAMS, of Cohoes, and Judge DWIGHT FOSTER of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

HUGH DERRIGAN, a notorious pickpocket, was arrested, yesterday, upon application of his bondsman, by Detectives EUSTACE and DUSENBURY, of the Central Police.

JAMES RUSSELL, of No. 92 Henry-street, flagman at Fourth-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, was struck by the 7 P. M. down Harlem train yesterday, and dangerously injured.

In the Jumel case yesterday, Mrs. TRANCHELL was cross-examined by counsel for the plaintiff at great length. Most of the points on which she was questioned were of no public importance.

At the meeting of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, held yesterday, a resolution was adopted expressing their cordial approval of the charter presented to the Legislature by the Committee of Seventy.

MARGARET KENNEY, who lives in One Hundred and Ninth-street, near Second-avenue, while running to escape from her drunken husband, fell and broke one of her legs. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An inquest was held, yesterday, in the case of CHARLES FROST, whose death from injuries received by falling from a roof at No. 145 Duane-street has been published in the TIMES. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

GEORGE COLDEN, a stevedore, living at No. 79 Pike-street, while at work yesterday on the ship *Guinevere*, at Pier No. 36 East River, fell down the hatchway and fractured the base of his skull. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday Officer BOOSNAN arrested one PETER WEIR, whom he charges with being one of the party of burglars who robbed the bonded warehouses, in Washington-street, on the 14th inst. He was committed, in default of $5,000 bail.

Mr. E. F. HYATT, of No. 938 Eighth-avenue, who was arrested on Tuesday charged with attempting to pass a forged check for $217, has been honorably discharged by Justice LEDWITH, there being no grounds whatever for the charge against him.

The committee of French ladies formed to aid in the payment of the war indemnity, organized last evening by the election of the following officers: Mlle. GODART DE BLOSSIBRES, President; Secretary, Mlle. E. DE LA FOREST; Treasurer, Mme. L. MONTIGUE.

EDWARD RILEY, of No. 334 Water-street, was arrested last evening by Detective FINN, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of being an accessory to the stabbing of CORNELIUS CASSON, during the affray in the liquor-den No. 286 Front-street, on Monday night.

CATHARINE E. MOONEY, aged eight years, while intoxicated from liquor given her by her mother, fell down-stairs, at No. 206 First-avenue, and received a concussion of the brain. The unfortunate child, who lived at No. 406 East Eleventh-street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Coroner KEENAN yesterday took the ante-mortem examination of DANIEL O'CONNELL who was shot Saturday night in the saloon at the corner of Chambers and Centre streets. A verdict was rendered against PERRY, and he was committed to await the result of the injury, which it is thought will prove fatal.

JAMES GRACEY, aged twenty-four years, who lived in Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Sixth-street, was instantly killed yesterday morning, at Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Seventh-street, by being struck on the head with a stone from a blast. He was a laborer, and engaged at work when the accident occurred.

Mr. IRA PAINE has commenced a suit in the Marine Court against the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for preventing the pigeon-shooting handicap at Fleetwood Park on the 5th of January. He claims that 1,000 persons were prevented from entering the grounds, thereby losing him $1,000 entrance money.

PETER EWAN, after delivering goods at the Hudson River Railroad freight depot, in Hudson-street, stepped on the elevator, which began to rise, and in trying to stop it, was caught in the machinery, and his arms and hands were crushed. The injured man, who lives at Broadway and Willoughby-street, Brooklyn, was taken to Park Hospital.

The Harvard Club dinner came off at Delmonico's last evening. About 100 of the members and their guests were present, and the evening was passed in speech-making and song-singing and the relating of reminiscences of college life. WM. G. CHOATE, Esq., occupied the chair, and some of the most distinguished of the living graduates of Harvard were seated at the main table.

Owing to the snow blockade on the Pacific Railroad a large increase has taken place in the business of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. The steamer which left for San Francisco on Thursday last took some 140 passengers—something unprecedented since the opening of the Pacific Road. The Company's freight business has shared the general increase, and the net earnings for the Winter months have been very large.

The Eighth Ward Council of Political Reform, at their meeting on Tuesday evening, adopted a series of resolutions, cordially indorsing the charter of the Committee of Seventy; approving of the principle of minority representation, as just and equitable to all; calling upon the friends of reform to aid in supporting the work of the Committee, and upon the Legislature to adopt the charter and give the citizens of New-York an opportunity to redress the evils under which they have so long labored.

A special meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade was held at 2 P. M., yesterday, for the purpose of considering the proposed change in the tariff on tea and coffee, which has already been passed by the House of Representatives. The President, Mr. WM. A. BOOTH, placed before the Board a petition of dealers in teas and coffees urging Congress to take some definite action, as the resolutions offered from time to time, by the feeling of uncertainty which they produce, tend to paralyze commerce, and to entail serious loss by those in the trade.

The Board of Directors of the American Merchants' Union Express Company met yesterday. A beautiful set of engrossed resolutions, handsomely framed, were on exhibition. The resolutions were passed by the directors, thanking their employes at Chicago for their fidelity and vigilance in the service of the Company during the conflagration in that ill-fated city—together with a gift of $10,000. The engrossing was executed by the popular engrosser, WILLIAM V. PEACON, and exhibits originality of design and great artistic talent. The work has been photographed, as it is intended that each employe shall receive a copy.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. S. WESTERVELT, who was thrown from his carriage and seriously injured on Tuesday last, lies at his house in a very critical condition.

A supper was given by the ladies of the Park Baptist Church at Port Richmond, last evening, in aid of the fund for furnishing the church.

A man named DONNELLY, of Garret Mountain, Paterson, has been arrested on suspicion of having caused his wife's death on Monday night last by severely beating her.

The several Councils of the Order of United American Mechanics of Richmond County, leave for New-York today, to take part in the celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday.

Twenty-five Grand and thirty-five Petit Jurors have been drawn to serve at the County Court and Court of Sessions of Richmond County, which convene on the 27th inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

The residence of Mr. TREMBLY, Newark-avenue, Elizabeth, was damaged to the extent of $1,500 by fire Tuesday afternoon.

In Jersey City and Hoboken, today, the Councils of the Order of American Mechanics will parade. HORACE GREELEY is announced to deliver an oration before the Order.

At Newark, on Friday, a negro named FRANCIS, the first and only colored constable in the State, arrested DAVID BOYLAN, an Irishman, for insulting a lady. BOYLAN, on the constable's evidence, was fined $15.

[Advertisement.]

"Those suffering from Consumption receive lasting benefit by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S is perfectly pure and sweet.

[Advertisement.]

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.

Unequaled for safety and burning qualities.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, at 10 A. M....For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Crescent City*, at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 21—*In steam-ship Russia for Liverpool*—Miss Campbell, Edward Viada, Charles Bardotte, S. Hayes, J. F. Usher, A. F. Sterling, J. M. Cooper, H. B. Ogden and Mrs. J. B. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. M. Freund, A. Meyer, F. P. Bickley, Mrs. C. G. Gunther, Miss Gunther, S. Marckunid, Rev. D. Lynch, Mrs. Perkins, 3 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. E. Yard and son, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bradbury, J. H. Anderson, J. Dubsoy, J. S. Cumming, G. Such, J. De C. Order, E. P. Biglow, E. Stephens, J. H. Carpenter, F. C. Newhall, H. Justice, E. Lowdeict, J. H. Haviland, Mrs. J. H. Haviland and daughter, J. Johnston, Mr. Johnston, A. W. Hooper, W. Sherwood, Ed. R. Heimbold, S. R. Anderson, A. H. Newland, G. C. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilkinshaw, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Price, W. Clarke, wife, 2 children and nurse, M. E. Canston, L. Tuckerman, C. F. Jones and man servant, V. E. Mauger, C. Aucl, P. Haughton, D. P. Isley, A. L. Coolidge, N. Hooper, Mrs. C. Van Brunt, Miss E. J. Clark.

FEB. 21—*In steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.*—Edwin Parsons, Mrs. Parsons, Henry C. Kelsey, Mrs. Kelsey, Col. J. W. Hall, Mrs. Hall, Col. E. H. Wright, Mrs. G. H. Peck, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. A. A. Ryerson, Miss Nellie Ryerson, W. Pirie, W. T. Taylor, H. L. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Miss M. A. Everhard, Isaac Jenks, Mrs. Jenks, L. H. Macy, Miss Kate Lawson, I. G. Jebb, Thomas Mellor, Henry Flood, W. A. Wheeler, Jr., Henry Doyle, H. L. Dalrymple, Arthur Kipling, John Baldwin, George Grant, J. B. McCarty, Henry Swayne, Mr. Lyons, Dr. F. Clark, David Lawson, Wm. E. Haviland.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 21—*In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.*—R. Watson, Mr. Ransom, Miss Muir, D. H. Stewart, C. Stroup, Mr. and Mrs. Manning, infant and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, G. Digglemand, Mr. Girard, Mrs. Mackesey, S. Pim, Mr. Cramp, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lucas, Rev. Mr. Ure, Mr. Benjamin, M. Goldstien, Mr. and Mrs. Randall, Mr. White, His Excellency Hon. C. F. Adams, Mrs. Ingram and child, E. Bickford, Mr. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Churchman, J. Beer, Capt. and Mrs. Babey, James Patison, N. A. Colburn, A. de Saqueira, Miss Weil, Miss M. Weil, B. B. Hughes, Mr. Hudson, P. F. Kobbel, J. Burnett, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Norton, Mrs. Allen and child, G. L. Rives.

FEB. 20—*In steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.*—H. Watson and son, Isaac Ott, Mr. d'Andrai, Mrs. Field, Wm. Hogan, J. Hornby, Charles Fuller, G. Zimmermann, T. Andrews, Mr. Clibborn, Mrs. N. E. Olcott, J. Fitzgerald, Miss Fowke, T. N. Dale, J. S. Lynch, E. Crolly, Miss M. Crolly, Miss C. Crolly, D. Williamson, E. Sardi and wife, X. de Clairere.

FEB. 21—*In steam-ship Atlantic, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. C. Montgomery, John H. Harbeck, Jr., Adolphus Feig, F. A. Verbunt, Edwin T. Greaves, Mrs. Greaves and infant, Master E. T. Greaves, Master Jas. Greaves, Miss Kate Greaves, Miss Mary Greaves, F. B. Bicker, J. T. B. Vanderwiken, P. C. Gleeson, F. Milhau, J. N. Piper, Allen Marshall.

FEB. 20—*In steam-ship The Queen, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Moss and family, John Wells, Sam'l Wells, J. W. Martin, P. L. Carnellan, D. C. Marville, Chas. E. Spencer, H. A. Bird.

In steam-ship Magnolia, from Savannah—L. Baker, J. Dasher, Mrs. M. C. Davidson, child and nurse, Mrs. H. Yonge, E. Bruce, J. Paxton, J. Isaacs, R. Menacho, wife and children, Francis T. McGovern, Mr. Gross, J. H. Brown, J. H. Berry, M. Gallaper.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......6:45 | Sun sets......5:44 | Moon sets..6:09
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6:21 | Gov. Island..7:10 | Hell Gate..8:32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Idaho, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Erin, (Br.,) Lawson, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Cimbria, (Ger.,) Winzen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro, W. R. Garrison; Crescent City, Crowell, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Norwich, Hines, Salem, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Republic, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks; Weybosset, Bulger, New Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Ships Star of China, (Br.,) Angus, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Fiery Cross, (Br.,) Murray, London, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Franklin, Drew, Augier for orders, Fred Baker.

Barks Von Heyden Cathan, (Ger.,) Lucksen, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Niagara, (Ger.,) Bowman, Bremen, Charles Luling & Co.; Oceana, (Norw.,) Aslasen, Genoa, Fabbri & Chauncey; Nazade, (Ger.,) Becker, Leghorn, Fabbri & Chauncey; Brilliant, Johnson, Matanzas, James W. Elwell & Co.; C. O. Whitmore, Humphreys, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; Panola, Nickerson, Key West, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; Orient, Powers, Elizabethport, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Mayflower, Hotchkiss, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge & Co.; Zanrak, (Norw.,) Asholm, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Ada Carter, Nichols, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.

Brigs M. Stewart, (Br.,) McDonald, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; L. & W. Armstrong, Marks, Demerara, L. W. & P. Armstrong; G. F. Geery, Ward, Cienfuegos, Evans, Ball & Co.; San Carlo, Parker, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Amelia Adele, (Br.,) Benson, St. Pierre, R. P. Buck & Co.; Potosi, Jackson, Tampico and Vera Cruz, Delph & Theband; Ella G., (Br.,) Whean, Cork and St. John, N. B., Henry & Parker; S. S. Levering, Ingersoll, Mobile, J. D. Hurlbut & Son; Matthew Kinney, Barter, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Fanny Elder, Rich, Charleston, H. W. Loud & Co.; Chas. Sawyer, McFarland, Wilmington, N. C., S. C. Loud & Co.; J. S. Jarvis, May, Richmond, Van Brunt & Bro.; Cynisure, Pinkham, Boston, C. E. Staples & Co.; Joseph P. Ross, Paull, Taunton, J. Gantser; Mary, Murray, New-Haven; Electric Flash, McDonald, Gloucester, R. J. Godwin & Sons; Jas. Phelps, Rockwell, New-London; Ellen, Montgomery, Matanzas, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Jed Frye, Langley, Jacksonville, W. Ray; Helen L. Snow, Cushman, Newburyport, H. P. Brown & Co.; Enola C Cunningham, Gloucester, R. J. Godwin & Sons; G. W. Purnell, Sidney, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Mesaurier, Liverpool Feb. 10, via Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 247 passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Feb. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Robt. Lowden.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah Feb. 17, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Endeavor, Warland, Shanghae, Oct. 30, Woosung, Nov. 2, with tea to Francis Hathaway; Jan. 26, John Diggelaar, seaman, a native of Germany, died of chronic dysentry.

Bark Tavistock, (of North Shields,) McConnell, Colombo 113 days, via Algoa Bay 70 ds., with mdse. to Mawry Bros.; vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Brig George Downes, (of Barbados,) Lanfare, Demerara, 20 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Henry H. Seavey, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Salt Cay, T. I., 16 ds., with salt to R. P. Buck & Co.; vessel to Winchester & Towne.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Briggs, St. Pierre, Mart., 17 ds. with sugar and 1 passenger to T. T. & F. A. Dwight. Left in port brig Vesta, (Br.,) Gowdy, from Yarmouth, N. S., just arrived; schr. Jas. O'Donaghue, Smith, for New-York, in 5 ds.

Brig Argo, (Norw.,) Legierson, Newport, Eng., 68 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Salinas, (of Barbados,) Lund, Para 24 ds., with rubber to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Left in port schr. Thos. J. Frasier, hence, ldg.

Brig John Macdonald, (of St. John, N. B.,) McAlmon, Montego Bay, Jam., 17 ds., with sugar and logwood to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son. Left no vessels.

Schr. Hattie E. Smith, (of Newburyport,) Brown, Ponce, P. R., 20 ds., with oranges to Joseph Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Nellie Bowers, (of Camden, Me.,) Stackpole, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Harry Bluff, (of Salem,) Benson, Point-a-Pitre, Guadaloupe, 16 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port, brig Mary, (Br.,) from Annapolis, N. S., disg.; schrs. Hamburg, from Fernandina, do.; Isabel, for New-York in 5 ds.

Schr. E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Georgetown, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores, &c., to order—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Burdett Hart, Pierce, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Index, Garrison, Jacksonville, Fla., 12 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Ernst et Marie, (Hay.,) Gorman, St. Marc, Hayti, 16 ds., with logwood to C. A. Van Bokkelin. Left no vessels.

Schr. Joseph W. Fish, Gardner, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. C. Patterson, Brown, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Gloucester, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Atlantic, Baxter, Georges' Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. David Sprague, Barlow, New-London.

Schr. Maria Hearn, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. John Burley, Saunders, Providence.

BELOW.—Schr. Annie McCann, from West Indies.

SAILED.—Steam-ships Republic, Russia, Idaho and Erin, for Liverpool; South America, for Rio Janeiro; Weybosset, for New-Orleans.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W.; clear.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 3, by ship Endeavor, lat. 12 24 S., lon. 94 26 E., ship Mutiah, (Br.,) from Manila, for New-York, 32 ds. out; 21st, lat. 34 30, lon. 16 55 E., ship Tonbridge, (Br.,) from Shanghae, for New-York, 85 ds. out; Jan. 16, lat. 12 20 S., lon. 18 40, ship Horatio, from Manilla, for New-York, 78 ds. out; Feb. 12, lat. 27 15 N., lon. 68 45, saw bark Union, (of New-York,) steering W. S. W.; 14th, lat. 30, lon. 70 15, spoke ship Midnight, from Shanghai, for New-York.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Arr. bark M. B. Stetson, from Cienfuegos; brig Mary E. Ladd, from Grand Turk. Below brig N. Mitchell, from San Domingo City.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 21.—Arr. steam-ship St. Patrick, from Glasgow.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 19.—Arr. schr. St. Croix, (of Boston,) Cardenas 10 ds., for Portland. Sld. schrs. Mary Farrow and Canary.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 20.—Arr. schrs. David Nichols, from New-River, N. B., for New-York; Percy, from Eastport, for do.; Spartel, from Pembroke, for do.; Mt. Hope, from Edgartown, for do.; Mary J. Ward, from Calais, for Philadelphia. Sld. schrs. David Nichols and Percy, and the entire Eastern-bound fleet, except bark Silver Cloud.

Feb. 21.—Arr. schrs. Rense, from New-York, for Winterport; Ada, from St. John, N. B., for New-York. Sld. schr. Mt. Hope.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship City of Montreal, (Br.,) from Liverpool, arr. at an early hour this A. M.; reports Feb. 15, lat. 47, lon. 42 15, passed a bark-rigged steamer (supposed Parthia) bound E.; 18th, lat. 42, lon. 9 53, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 19th, lat. 41 20, lon. 64, passed a four-masted steamer bound E.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 21.—The National line steamer Holland, Capt. Bragg, from New-York Feb. 3, arrived here today.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—Arr. steamer City of New-York, from New-York Feb. 10.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 21.—The Inman line steamship City of New-York, Capt. Leitch, from New-York Feb. 10th, arrived here at 9 o'clock last night.

STUYVESANT
SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
CORNER 3d-AVENUE AND 7th-STREET,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.
This Company receives, for safe-keeping, trunks and boxes of Silver Plate, &c. Packages sent for if desired.
DANIEL F. TYLER, Sec. EDN'R BEADLESTON, Pres't.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
STERLING-SILVER FORKS AND SPOONS,
NEW PATTERNS, AT CLOSE PRICES.

THE
UNITED STATES
Life Insurance Company,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE, 261-264 BROADWAY.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.

Cash Assets,	$3,717,410.32
Divisible Surplus,	448,751.63

Board of Directors.

JAMES SUYDAM	late Merchant.
JAMES MARSH	late Merchant.
JOHN J. CISCO,	late Assistant United States Treasurer.
THOMAS C. DORRMUS	Merchant, Warren-st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT,	Pres't Greenwich Bank.
WILSON G. HUNT	late Merchant.
DAN. H. ARNOLD	late President Mercantile Bank.
JOHN E. DE WITT	President, 261-264 Broadway.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE	Banker, Nassau-st.
WILLIAM TUCKER,	late Pres. Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co.
SHEPHERD KNAPP	President Mechanics Bank.
ISAAC N. PHELPS	Banker, Wall-st.
CHARLES E. BILL	Banker, William-st.
CLINTON GILBERT,	Treasurer Greenwich Savings Bank.
WILLIAM B. BOLLES	Astoria, Long Island.
HANSON K. CORNING	Merchant, South-st.
EDWARD MINTURN	Merchant, Water-st.
O. H. SCHREINER	Cashier German American Bank.
JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON	Merchant, Front-st.
CHARLES P. LEVERICH,	President Bank of New York.
WILLIAM M. HALSTED,	Merchant, Halsted, Haines & Co.
HENRY W. FORD	Cashier Bank of the Republic.
APOLLOS R. WETMORE	Merchant, Greenwich-st.
FREDERICK SHELDON	Tarrytown, N. Y.
JAMES M. MORRISON,	President of Manhattan Bank.
WILLIAM H. BRADFORD	late Merchant.
WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS	26 Exchange-place.
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